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VOLUME XLIX. MONDAY, MAY 27, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS—{ OUTSIDE CHICAGO THREE CENTS.

ANOTHER MAN ARRESTED

Peter McGeehan of Philadelphia Connected with the Tragedy.

Detectives Coughlin and Whalen of Chicago Avenue in a Serious Position.

A Friend of Coughlin's Named Smith Says the Detective Has Lied.

The Anti-Croninite Faction of the Clan-na-Gael Flourished at Hancock, Mich.

The Expressman Who Removed the Furniture Being Sought by the Police.

P. O. Sullivan Admits Coakley's Disclosure of His Connection with the Clan-na-Gael Is Correct.

State's Attorney Longenecker Talks About Coughlin's Story and Will Insist on an Explanation.

Peter McGeehan, formerly of Philadelphia, recently of Pullman, and later of Chicago, was arrested yesterday morning at an early hour. It was suspected that he might know something of interest in connection with the Cronin case. He was put in one of the cells of the Central Station, and the detectives and the Police Department generally were instructed to maintain the strictest secrecy in regard to the matter.

Mr. McGeehan came to this city about two months ago. He is a blacksmith by trade. He left a lucrative position in Philadelphia some seven weeks ago. He also, it is said, left a wife and an interesting family in that city, and since he came to Chicago he has done little work. He sought employment at Pullman, obtained it, and worked a few days. The major portion of the time, it is alleged, he spent in saloons, where he was a boon companion of the enemies of Dr. Cronin and a eulogist of Cronin's most malignant antagonists.

His disappearance from Philadelphia attracted attention. It is said of him that he was one of those who opposed Dr. McCalsey and Dr. Cronin, and eulogized those who were opposed to them. He came from the same part of Ireland where a noted leader of the old Clan-na-Gael organization was born. He boasted of his kinship with that person.

The story goes that since he came to Chicago McGeehan has associated with the enemies of Cronin and that he expressed an enmity for the doctor, even going so far as to make threats against him. It is said that his remarks reaching the ears of Cronin the latter remonstrated with McGeehan. These statements were made to a TRIBUNE reporter by several prominent Irish-Americans who were told of McGeehan's detention. They also said that Dr. Cronin met McGeehan one day opposite his office on Clark street, and challenged him to repeat the statements he had made concerning him (Cronin) in a Randolph street saloon. McGeehan, they say, made a halting apology. These men say that since Le Caron's testimony was published McGeehan has tried to impress on his friends that Cronin was one of the informers referred to in Le Caron's evidence. He was put down as one of the men whom Le Caron said would be executed if their names were published.

McGeehan lived at McCoy's Hotel, a $2-a-day house. The question is being asked: Where did his money come from? Why did he dawdle around a high priced hotel? It was hardly a place for a blacksmith, thought the friends of Dr. Cronin, and therefore they were instrumental in causing the police to take him into custody.

He had intended to go away during the day, but Dr. Cronin's friends thought that would be inconvenient.

The persons who gave THE TRIBUNE reporter the foregoing information say that McGeehan answered to the description given by Mrs. Conklin of the man who drove the buggy from the house on North Clark street the night of Cronin's disappearance. They say he also answers to the description of one of the Williams brothers given by Mrs. Carlson. The other alleged brother bears a close resemblance to a bartender, a former Philadelphian, who has been McGeehan's good friend and chum since the latter came here.

Today a number of people will be taken to see McGeehan to ascertain if he bears any resemblance to people they have described.

A Philadelphian now temporarily residing in the city, and who was instrumental in bringing about the arrest of McGeehan, said in reference to the matter: "It would have been wrong not to arrest McGeehan. He was constantly preaching against Cronin, and of all the persons who were hostile to the doctor he was the worst. When he came here he associated with those opposed to Cronin and who regarded a former leader in Irish societies as little less than a god. He made the acquaintance of Coughlin, and through him met other persons who are partisans of the obnoxious leader of the Clan-na-Gael Irishmen of this city. When Dr. Cronin remonstrated with McGeehan about his threats it is said that McGeehan was furious and became more violent and more frequent in his denunciations of the doctor than he had been before. Now the question arises, did his threats have any bearing on subsequent developments? Did his companions here sympathize with his views? It is rumored that he was acquainted with P. O. Sullivan of Lake View as well as Detective Coughlin. It is reported that he greeted the iceman as an 'old comrade.' He 'made the rounds' with Coughlin. He looked on Coughlin as a valuable man. He often said so."

A strong rumor was prevalent shortly before midnight that P. O. Sullivan, the iceman, had been arrested. TRIBUNE reporters called at the various police stations on the North Side, as well as the Central Station and Harrison street. To every inquiry the invariable reply was that there was nothing in the story.

"He has not been arrested by any North Side officers," said Capt. Schaack, "though he may have been taken by Central Detail men and I not heard of it."

The Central Station men said they had made no such arrest.

Chief Hubbard was found at his hotel about 2 o'clock this morning, and he denied that there was any truth in the report.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26.—The *Record* tomorrow will say:

Peter McGeehan, who mysteriously disappeared from this city three months ago and was next heard of in Chicago, where, it is alleged, he threatened the life of Dr. Cronin, was arrested in that city yesterday. The arrest of McGeehan is thought to foreshadow other arrests because it is known that he has been under the surveillance of the Pinkerton detectives ever since the disappearance of Dr. Cronin the 4th inst. Though he was constantly shadowed, it was deemed wise not to arrest him until other important evidence was obtained to demonstrate how far-reaching was the conspiracy which had for its object the murder of Cronin. The arrest of McGeehan is interpreted in local Clan-na-Gael circles to mean that the net is being drawn in by the detectives, and that it will eventually land all the participants in the foul crime.

SULLIVAN ADMITS THE FACT.

Coakley's Disclosure, as Published in "The Tribune," Confirmed by the Iceman.

P. O. Sullivan, the Lake View ice man, was loud in his assertion all last week that he did not belong to the Clan-na-Gael or to any Irish society whatever. He told a TRIBUNE reporter Saturday that the only order he belonged to was the order of Foresters. In view of the Coakley story printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday he changed his tone. He refused to talk to THE TRIBUNE reporter who interviewed him the previous day. He denounced the reporter in question, as this same reporter has been denounced for years by the same sort of Irishmen. But the denunciations did not affect the facts. A TRIBUNE man who saw Sullivan yesterday, and who used a little strategy to get the man to talk, asked:

"Is Coakley's story about your meeting Cronin at No. 501 Lincoln avenue the 8th or 22d of March true?"

"It is. But Coakley is not a truthful man."

"Well, then, you are a member of the Clan-na-Gael?"

"I don't know any society of that name."

"O, it is the popular name of the Irish national revolutionary society. Did you belong to that?"

"Yes, I know I joined some sort of an Irish national society, but I did not know what it meant."

"Didn't it have a platform of principles, a ritual, and an oath?"

"I guess so, but I paid no attention to these matters. They were simply forms."

Thus talked Mr. P. O. Sullivan, the Irish patriot. Only the day before he had in the most solemn manner assured the same reporter that he did not belong to any Irish organization.

Early in the day Mr. Sullivan went to the Lake View Police Station of his own accord. But he left it again in the afternoon. From 2 p. m. until 6 p. m. he was not to be found. No one at his house could speak of his whereabouts, and the police officers denied that he was at the station. Subsequently he was found at home.

"No, sir," he said to the reporter. "I havn't any intention of running away or hiding. The police can find me whenever they want to."

A letter was received by a friend of Dr. Cronin yesterday from Stephen Coakley to the effect that P. O. Sullivan, the iceman, had been a member of the Clan-na-Gael of long standing. In 1883, said the letter, Sullivan was at the Philadelphia convention of the National League, and was noted as an active opponent of the friends of Cronin, working as a "plugger" in the interests of Cronin's most active enemy.

COUGHLIN AND WHALEN IN TROUBLE.

One Detective Placed Under Arrest and the Other Suspended.

Detective Denny Coughlin now occupies a cell in the Harrison Street Station. Whether he knows anything about the murder of Dr. Cronin or not, he is probably bitterly regretting that he was so solicitous to aid "a friend" in "having a time."

Detective Whalen has been suspended from the police force.

"He was sent here from the Central Station at 7:30 Saturday night," said Capt. Bartram to a TRIBUNE reporter.

"What was the cause of his arrest?"

"It was the result of his examination before the Mayor Saturday."

"Do you know what the nature of the examination was?"

"No, I don't. All I know is that he is here."

"What was Coughlin's statement?"

"Don't know."

"How did he explain his connection with the hiring of the white horse?"

"I don't know anything about it. His statement was certainly not satisfactory, or he wouldn't be here. He is detained awaiting developments."

"I would like to see him, Captain, and have a talk with him," said the reporter.

"That is impossible."

"But he is a public officer," persisted the reporter, "and is charged with knowing more about the mystery than he ought. The public is interested and anxious to know what he has to say for himself."

"That does not matter. I am under strict orders not to allow any one to communicate with him, and I shall see that no one does."

The arrest or detention of Detective Coughlin and the suspension of Detective Whalen caused considerable comment among the police officers yesterday, the drift of opinion being that, guilty or innocent, Coughlin had put himself in a bad box and would have considerable trouble in explaining things. Capt. Schaack did not want to talk about Whalen or any other phase of the case. He said too much had been prematurely published already, and warning thereby given to persons who would take advantage of it.

Detective Whalen was considerably disturbed over the situation. When asked by a reporter if it was true that he had been suspended he said it was. On account of his relationship with P. O. Sullivan, and also on his own account, he was sorry that he had been dragged into the case.

"What was the cause of your being suspended?" he was asked.

"I suppose it was on account of not bringing in that man Smith that Coughlin and I were sent after. I didn't pay any attention to the man. The Captain said that Mrs. Conklin hadn't identified the rig, and when Coughlin said the man was all right I paid no more attention to him. I didn't want to interfere with Coughlin's business, and if I was to see the man again I wouldn't know him. I'm sorry now the Captain didn't send some one else beside me and Coughlin to look for him."

Detective Whalen further expressed the opinion that the murder of Dr. Cronin was a "terrible bad case," and that to connect a man's name with it might ruin his character forever.

Detective Coughlin was transferred from the criminal corridor to the witness cell of the armory last night. He received a brief visit from his wife during the afternoon. The interview is said to have been affecting. No one else was permitted to see him.

COUGHLIN'S "UNKNOWN" SMITH.

Willard J. Smith of Hancock, Mich., Denies the Detective's Story.

If Willard J. Smith, who says he is at present in the employ of S. E. Gross, tells the truth Detective Coughlin's "unknown Smith," the man for whom he says he ordered a horse at the North Clark livery stable the night of the disappearance of Dr. Cronin, is more than ever a mystery. At the Socialistic meeting at Waverly Hall yesterday afternoon L. C. Crowley, who lives at No. 68 West Chicago avenue, approached a reporter and said:

"Would you like to see the Smith for whom Coughlin says he ordered a horse?"

When he was asked to point out Smith he said he had been joking.

"I do know a Smith," he said. "He is a friend of Coughlin's and he came from Hancock, the town in Michigan where Coughlin says the Smith he means once lived. I think that Coughlin just happened to think of this man's name when he was forced to name some one. But I know this Smith was not concerned in the matter; that he did not get a horse, and that he has not been to New Mexico."

An effort to discover and talk with Mr. Smith finally resulted in his being caught just as he was about to leave the meeting. At first he refused to say anything and was inclined to look upon the matter as a good joke.

"I've heard enough of this story," he finally said, "and Dan is in enough trouble now. I don't know anything about the white horse. Several of my friends have been talking this way and I want it stopped. I am going to see Chief Hubbard about it."

"Why are you going to see him?"

"Because I want him to know that I had nothing to do with Dr. Cronin's disappearance. I don't think any one has a right to infer that because Coughlin says he got the horse for a man named Smith that he had me in mind, and if he did that is the reason I didn't want anything said about it, for Dan is in enough trouble now, without being being caught in a lie."

"Did you ever live in Michigan at Hancock?"

"I did."

"Did you know Coughlin while you lived there?"

"Yes."

"When did you come to Chicago?"

"Three or four years ago. I have lived here for that time off and on."

"Did you revive your acquaintance with Coughlin during this time?"

"No. I never saw him until last Tuesday. I thought often I would look him up, but I never did until last Tuesday morning. I saw him at the station."

"Did he send for you, or had you any reason for wishing to see him at that particular time?"

"No. I just went in because I was passing. I saw him again Wednesday afternoon, accidentally meeting him on La Salle street, and I haven't seen him since."

Smith refuses to give his residence or his occupation previous to his engagement with Gross, which was entered into only about a week ago. He is an enthusiastic single-tax man and a regular attendant at the Sunday Waverly-Hall meetings. That he knew Coughlin he admits, and that he was twice with the detective immediately preceding his assertion made Friday that the man for whom he engaged a horse was a "Tom Smith," formerly of Hancock, Mich., who has since gone to New Mexico. Smith says he has no relative in the city and no brother. He does not know any one of the name of "Tom Smith" in Hancock.

Smith's friends say that Coughlin finding it necessary to invent a name for the unknown buggy driver chanced to think of his newly found friend, and afterwards to carry out the story gave the mysterious individual not only the name but the former home address of his friend.

In a conversation with Chief of Police Hubbard at 2 o'clock this morning the Superintendent in reply to the remark, "It looks as though Coughlin has got himself in a tight fix," said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "Yes, I think he has—I think he has."

CLAN-NA-GAEL FLOURISHED THERE.

Houghton County, Mich., Prolific of Anti-Cronin Members of the Order.

In connection with the Hancock and Houghton County (Michigan) stories about Coughlin, Smith, et al., it may be mentioned that some of the most active and aggressive partisans of the Clan-na-Gael leader charged with embezzlement of Irish National funds hail from that region. They have been pushed to the front in the Irish secret societies to the exclusion of older, better informed, and more serviceable members of the organization. They have been prominent in politics and as officeholders. Coughlin himself came here from a farm in Michigan when he was only 26 years of age. He was immediately pushed to the front by one of the "tumble-bugs" of the Clan-na-Gael leader. He was appointed on the police force as a patrolman. He was not long a patrolman. He was promoted to the position of detective. He had an easy time under Schaack.

When Schaack was suspended and Schuttler was appointed acting Captain, the latter complained that Coughlin was lazy. Schuttler said to the Desk Sergeant that if he had his way Coughlin would be traveling beat. The Desk Sergeant told Coughlin what Schuttler said, and the detective took the earliest opportunity of informing Schuttler that it might be inconvenient for him to interfere with a prominent Irish Nationalist, such as Coughlin claimed to be. He told Schuttler that a prominent Irish lawyer of the Clan-na-Gael persuasion was his friend and would go through Hades to serve him. He also numbered several other persons who are prominently connected with the Irish societies who would come to the front for him. Schuttler paid no attention to Coughlin, and would have removed him if he had the power, but he had not.

It is proper to say in this connection that although Coughlin was a seeming friend of Mike Whalen the detective, he was secretly an enemy of his and did many things to hurt Whalen. Through Whalen, however, Coughlin became intimately acquainted with P. O. Sullivan, the Lake View iceman, who, despite his assertions to the contrary, is an intimate friend of some of the Clan-na-Gael leaders.

VIEWS OF THE STATE'S ATTORNEY.

He Is Investigating the Stories of Detectives and the Toronto Dispatches.

Mr. Mills, who has been retained by the friends of Dr. Cronin, intended to have a conference with State's Attorney Longenecker yesterday afternoon, but Mr. Longenecker was otherwise employed. Nothing was done yesterday by the prosecution in working up the case, but Mr. Longenecker expressed his opinion freely on certain phases of it.

It had been reported that Mr. Longenecker had a talk with Coughlin Saturday evening. This he denied, saying he did not see the man at all and knew of his statement only through the papers. "It looks queer," he said; "that is, if the newspaper reports are correct. I can't see why Coughlin should let that man go when he had him—I mean this Thomas Smith, as he calls him. I don't see how he can account for it on the theory that he was innocent himself. And is it not a pretty stiff price to pay $5 for the use of a buggy for two hours? First, Coughlin goes and orders that buggy for this unknown man, and then he pays $3 down and leaves $2 on the book charged to him. Why should he become responsible for the money at all?"

"A member of the committee of friends of Dr. Cronin said today that he was fully convinced that Dinan's story is correct and that this friend of Coughlin's is the man that drove Cronin from his house. What is your opinion on that point?"

"I think that is right. Undoubtedly it is. Mrs. Conklin and Frank Scanlan both identified the horse and buggy."

"Can any reliance be placed on such an identification? To an ordinary person there is no way of remembering a horse and buggy, especially if they can only catch a hurried glimpse of them."

"It is true. To one not especially familiar with horses a white horse is simply a white horse and a buggy is a buggy. But the strongest evidence is in the actions of the man who got the horse. He objected to taking a white horse and wanted a buggy with side curtains."

"And did he try to conceal himself by keeping his hat low down over his eyebrows and preventing a close view of himself?"

"That is my information."

"Have you seen Stephen Coakley?"

"No, but I saw his statement in THE TRIBUNE. He contradicts P. O. Sullivan flatly with reference to his connection with the Clan-na-Gael and his acquaintance with Dr. Cronin. It's a question of veracity between them. One or the other is lying."

"Have you any idea that P. O. Sullivan had any connection with the murder?"

"I don't know what to think. There are

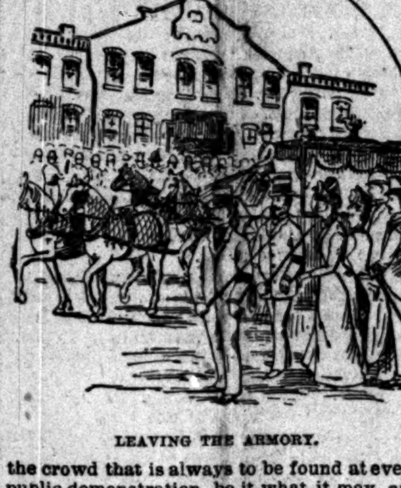
[*Continued on fifth page.*]

DR. CRONIN LAID AT REST.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES WITNESSED BY SYMPATHETIC CROWDS.

The Lying in State at the First Cavalry Armory Brought to a Close—Funeral Procession to the Cathedral of the Holy Name—Solemn Services at the Church—Father Muldoon Preaches the Funeral Sermon—Scenes at the Grave.

The body of Dr. Cronin was buried yesterday. Many a hero whose name is honored for victories won in hard fought battles has gone to the tomb with less show of honor and respect. It was not that Dr. Cronin had more noble attributes than many other men that people by the thousands turned out to witness the funeral march. It was the involuntary sympathy that went out to one whose death was so tragic and is still shrouded in the deepest mystery. There was the crowd that is always to be found at every public demonstration, be it what it may, and yet there was not one face in the thousands that lined the streets through which the procession passed that did not wear a look of solemnity.



LEAVING THE ARMORY.

THE LYING IN STATE.

All Saturday night the casket containing Dr. Cronin's body lay on the catafalque in the First Cavalry Armory. All Saturday night four sentries, in the uniform of the Hibernian Rifles, stood immovable as statues, one at each corner of the catafalque. It was a long, lonely vigil, broken only by the change of the guard every four hours.

Early in the morning Police Lieut. Wilson of the Central Detail, in command of a squad of police, arrived at the armory. The officers were drawn up in two lines on either side of the entrance. Then the doors were thrown open.

The crowd which had gathered outside the building poured in, many from idle curiosity, and many because they were friends of the doctor in life. It was a strange spectacle. People passed through the outer doors hurriedly, noisily, talking. They reached the inner doors, and there was a hush. On either side stood a sentry at parade rest, and just beyond was the catafalque.

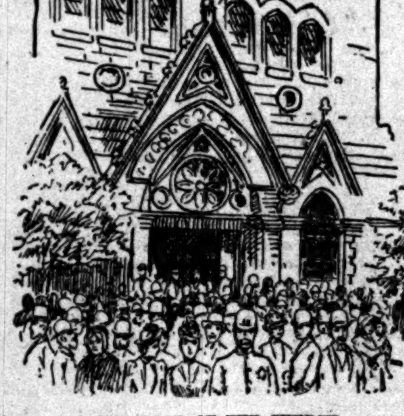
Conversation ceased and hats were removed. The people passed on slowly and quietly, gave a glance at the casket and a longer, more earnest look at the portrait of Dr. Cronin standing beside it, and then gathered in little groups about the hall discussing in whispers the tragedy and the characteristics of the dead man.

The crowd was a strangely mixed one. It was composed of all classes and all ages, from the child scarcely able to toddle to the aged man, walking with faltering, uncertain steps. Parents took their children, and children their grandparents. The day laborer walked beside the well-dressed professional man, and together they bowed over the casket of the victim of the murder that is without parallel in the history of this country. Heavily booted toughs went stamping through the doorway, only to pause and tiptoe past the casket. There was no need to caution any one to be quiet. The air of solemnity hushed the least respectful, the least feeling ones.

Many women were in the throng, but they nearly all passed on and out immediately after viewing the casket, while the men lingered to discuss the crime.

The casket was covered with ferns and roses, and was draped with smilax and white hyacinths. At the head was a large cross of pink roses and daisies, and just above it was a golden crucifix. Before this burned seven candles. At the foot of the casket was a floral harp, and before the picture, which stood on an easel beside the coffin, plants in pots were arranged. The catafalque was draped with flags.

It is impossible to say how many people passed through the hall. They began coming as soon as the doors were opened and there was a steady stream until the body was removed. At 9:30 the crowd was so great that the side door had to be opened to afford an exit. Later it was found necessary to station an officer there to keep the crowd moving.



AT THE DOOR OF THE CHURCH.

About 10 o'clock the squad of police was taken in from the outside of the armory, and a little later the doors were closed and the stream of people checked. The honorary pall-bearers marched out of the officers' room with bared heads and took their stations beside the catafalque. They were: J. P. South, High Council of Illinois Catholic Order of Foresters; Leopold Rohrer, Cathedral Court of Illinois Catholic Order of Foresters; Dr. D. G. Moore, High Court of Independent Order of Foresters; E. E. Connery, Court Friendship, Independent Order of Foresters; C. S. Commour, Alcyore Council, Royal Arcanum; John F. Begg, Hancock Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen; C. D. Shoemaker, Ætna Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen; J. C. Brayden, Royal League; John O'Callaghan and P. M. Carmody, Ancient Order of Hibernians.

They were followed by the active pall-bearers, who took positions beside the casket. These were P. McGarry, Luke Dillon, Capt. O'Meara Condon, Thomas P. Tuite, F. T. Scanlan, Dan Sullivan, Charles Barry, and M. J. Kelly.

A moment later the doors were opened and the casket was borne out to the hearse, the police clearing the way.

The thousands of people that crowded every available place commanding a view of the procession were as orderly as a congregation in church. There were no shoving, crowding, nor other unpleasant features so common on such occasions.

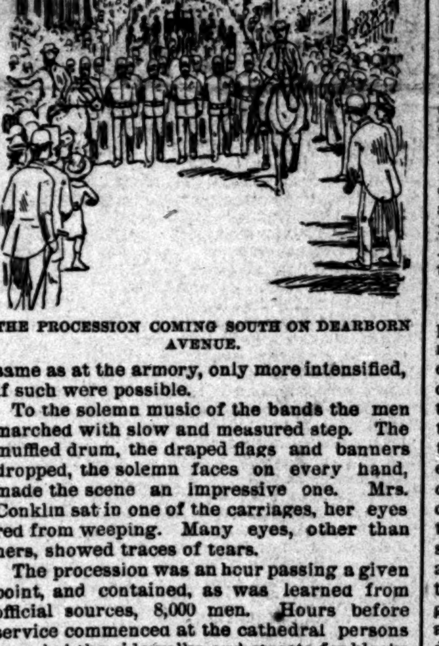
Long before 10:30, when the march was taken up, the people had arrived. The crowd was thickest on Michigan avenue, but also spread into the streets leading westward. Every minute brought reinforcements. It was with difficulty that the various orders and societies found place to form and get ready for their position in line. The windows in the vicinity were crowded with people. A solid line of humanity was standing along Michigan avenue to Rush street bridge, and even here it did not have an end. Lampposts, stairways in blocks, the tops of the blocks themselves—everything was utilized by people who awaited the moving of the cortége.

The hour announced for the start, 9:45, came, and yet the preparations were not complete. To get 8,000 men in line required time and patience. Grand Marshal P. J. Cahill and his chief of staff, Col. M. C. Hickey, were constantly on the move marshaling the men and assigning their positions. The crowd interfered greatly with this work. The hearse, drawn by four black horses, was at the armory door. The mourners in carriages were near by. At 10:30 Chief Cahill gave the order and the procession moved up Michigan avenue in the following order:

Platoon of Police, 25 Men, Sergt. Gibbons Commanding.
Reed's Drum Corps.
Hibernian Rifles, 100 Men, Capt. Ford Commanding.
Hearse, with Guard of Honor of Hibernian Rifles, Consisting of Lieuts. Sullivan, O'Neil, Monohan, Sullivan, Kennedy, Monohan.
Uniform Order Royal Arcanum, 110 Men.
Royal Arcanum, 315 Men.
Ancient Order Hibernians, 1,000 Men, State Delegate P. M. Cormody Commanding; County Delegate M. Dowling, Aide.
Mourners in Carriages.
Mr. and Mrs. Carroll (Dr. Cronin's Sister) of St. Catherines, Ont., Mr. Cronin of Arkansas, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Conklin, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Scanlon.
Clan-na-Gael Guards, 175 Men, Capt. Buckley Commanding.
Lake Side Cornet Band.
I. O. Foresters, Uniformed Rank, 50 Men, High Marshal Frank Boden Commanding.
I. O. Foresters, 1,200 Men, Wm. Kilpatrick Commanding.
Drum Corps.
Royal League, 250 Men.
Catholic Benevolent Legion, 200 Men.
The Illinois Catholic Order Foresters, 2,700 men, representing the following courts:
St. Bernard, St. John, McMullen, St. Nicholas,
Sheridan, Conway, St. Leo, St. Charles, St. Agnes, All Saints, Pius, St. Francis.
St. Patrick, St. Stephen, St. Lawrence, Immaculate Conception,
St. Joseph, St. Henry, St. Alphonsus, Blessed Virgin,
Holy Name, St. Cornelius, St. Vincent, St. Benedict,
Sacred Heart, Ascension, St. Michael, St. Aloysius,
American, Dearborn, Excelsior, Columbia, Sedgwick, Superior, Independence, Industry, Jefferson, Amity, Cavour, Paterson, Fidelity, Unity.
Cornet Band.
Ancient Order United Workmen, representing the following lodges. J. F. Walter, Com.: Light Guard, Peter Cooper, Troy, Lakeside, Ætna.
Carriages.
Civilians.

The line of march was Michigan avenue to Rush street, to Chicago avenue, to State street, to cathedral.

The scenes along the route were much the same as at the armory, only more intensified, if such were possible.



THE PROCESSION COMING SOUTH ON DEARBORN AVENUE.

To the solemn music of the bands the men marched with slow and measured step. The muffled drum, the draped flags and banners dropped, the solemn faces on every hand, made the scene an impressive one. Mrs. Conklin sat in one of the carriages, her eyes red from weeping. Many eyes, other than hers, showed traces of tears.

The procession was an hour passing a given point, and contained, as was learned from official sources, 8,000 men. Hours before service commenced at the cathedral persons crowded the sidewalks and streets for blocks away. The crowd fairly bulged from the doors of the cathedral. High above this packed mass of humanity tolled the deep-toned funeral bell.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Seldom has any church witnessed such a scene as that in the Cathedral of the Holy Name yesterday morning. An atmosphere of grief hung about the sacred edifice. The rays of a fleeting sunbeam were for a few moments cast on the vast crowd of mourners, friends, worshipers, and sightseers, hushed and still in the presence of death, but a funereal cloud quietly and solemnly blotted out the intruder and again all was sombre and solemn. The sobbing of women in the congregation mingled with the impressive notes of the funereal mass; strong men, to whom tears had been a half forgotten memory, wept as the chink, chink of the thurible over the catafalque, and the ascending wreaths of incense smoke typified the thoughts which filled every mind.

The priests around the altar, clothed in mourning vestments, chanted the sorrowful dirge, while altar boys, their boyish faces blanched to the hue of their surplices, treaded noiselessly in and around the sanctuary.

Men, brought face to face with a great crime, stood in the presence of their God. A mental struggle to repress thoughts of vengeance while supplicating for the soul of the deceased and praying for pardon for his slayers was visible on many faces.

The celebrant of the requiem mass was the Rev. Father Agnew, who was assisted by the Rev. Father Mooney as deacon and Father Perry as subdeacon.

Shortly before noon the funeral cortége entered the church. A guard of honor composed of officers of the Hibernian Rifles preceded the casket. A catafalque stood between six lighted candles in the centre aisle, and when the casket had been deposited thereon the celebration of the mass began. Schmidt's Mass in D minor was sung by the choir.

At the conclusion of the mass the "Libera Me Domine" was sung by the choir, while the celebrant in cope and stole gave the absolutions. Father Agnew's voice, as he chanted the versicles, trembled perceptibly, and during the singing of the prelude by the choir his eyes, as he turned his gaze in the direction of the organ loft, were filled with tears.

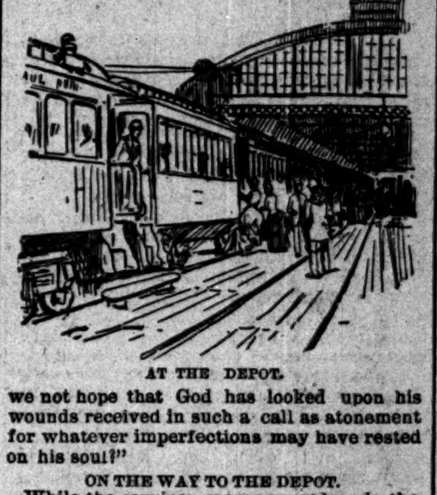
There were no flowers on the casket, such being the custom in the archdiocese, and a bunch of lilies which a lady placed in the catafalque were deferentially removed by an usher during the service.

FUNERAL SERMON.

The Rev. Chancellor Muldoon preached the funeral sermon. Taking as his text Ecclesiastes, Chap. ix., verse 120, "Man knoweth not his own end," the clergyman drew attention to the uncertainty of life as illustrated in the case of Dr. Cronin.

"Our text naturally brings us to a consideration of the awful end of our friend whose memory we honor today," said the clergyman. "I am not here to deliver a eulogy on his life—his death is the most fitting eulogy that could be pronounced. His life and his death are a striking lesson and one that he himself, were he able to do so, would seek to impress upon the mind and heart of every friend who today mourns for him. What a change a few short weeks may bring forth! A few weeks ago he marched up this aisle, humble, yet dignified, in the vigor of his manhood and intellect, leading to the altar of God you, his fellow-men, whose interests were ever dear to him. Today we again follow him up this aisle, where in pious supplication we bow the head and bend the knee, imploring Divine mercy for him who has been taken so suddenly from our midst.

"Have we reason to be sorry or to mourn that the end has come to our friend? True, he was denied at the moment of his death the consolations of religion which throughout his life had ever been dear to him, but a life such as his was the fulfillment of the end of religion. After the vocation of the priest there is none so noble as the profession of our dead friend, and truly did he carry out the letter and spirit of his noble calling. The call came to him that a suffering fellow-man needed his help. At the call of suffering humanity he, without hesitation, hastened to the call, and to a most atrocious death. May we not hope that God has looked upon his wounds received in such a call as atonement for whatever imperfections may have rested on his soul?"



AT THE DEPOT.

ON THE WAY TO THE DEPOT.

While the services were proceeding in the cathedral the crowd in the streets was swelled by thousands of newcomers until it extended in an unbroken mass along State street from Chicago avenue to Huron street. The crowd waited patiently for the conclusion of the services. Old women, barely able to walk without assistance, were pressed against the hearse and carriages, and when the funeral procession resumed its progress these people were with difficulty rescued from under the wheels.

It was 1 o'clock before the procession started from the cathedral and moved to the Union Depot by way of State, Erie, Dearborn, Lake, Clark, and Madison streets. It was an hour reaching the depot. Three trains, composed of thirty-six cars, were waiting on the St. Paul tracks and carried the party to Calvary Cemetery. The train which bore the casket started from the depot at 2:45, the others following a few minutes later.

The trains were crowded, and must have carried 2,500 passengers. At the stations along the route crowds of people had assembled to join the funeral party, but could not be taken on the cars, which were already crowded to overflowing. Along the entire line of the railroad convenient housetops, street crossings, or vacant lots contained groups of people assembled to see the trains.

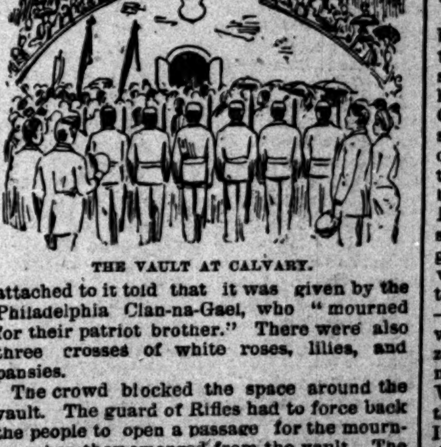
At the cemetery a considerable crowd was found waiting, having gone out by private conveyances or by the suburban trains. The crowd at the cemetery exceeded 3,000.

The whole procession was not reformed, but the Hibernian Rifles formed in double column within the gates and presented arms as the casket passed the line on a low dray, followed by the small procession of mourners. A detachment of Rifles escorted the remains to the vault.

AT THE CEMETERY.

Now came the most mournful part of the proceedings. In the city the uniforms and regalia of the various organizations, the dirges of the bands, and the large concourse of people somewhat dissipated the sad thoughts and sentiments of those who viewed the procession. But at the cemetery all these accessories no longer exercised an effect. Slowly the small procession, consisting only of the pallbearers with the casket and the few chief mourners, moved toward the vault. There was not a sound save sobs. Not even the mournful strains of a funeral march were heard to relieve the intensity of the silence. And when the little group had disappeared within the dark vault a sudden gust of wind shook the trees, large drops of rain began to fall, and the weeping of the dead man's sister was drowned by the wail of Nature.

There were handsome floral offerings placed beside the casket in the vault. A large lyre of white roses and callas bore on its base the inscription "Martyr," and a card attached to it told that it was given by the Philadelphia Clan-na-Gael, who "mourned for their patriot brother." There were also three crosses of white roses, lilies, and pansies.



THE VAULT AT CALVARY.

The crowd blocked the space around the vault. The guard of Rifles had to force back the people to open a passage for the mourners when they emerged from the vault. The small procession returned to the train and the ceremony was over. The storm quickly dispersed the crowd. There was a rush for the cars, and the trains carried their loads back to the city.

It had been expected that Judge Prendergast would say a few words at the vault, but he did not appear.

Pickpockets and thieves found a fruitful field at the funeral of Dr. P. H. Cronin yesterday. A number of watches and pocketbooks were stolen while the crowd stood around the grave. Thomas W. Donavan, an employé of the Coroner's office, was one of the victims, losing his gold watch and a small sum of money. Other persons said they had been robbed.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

A Boy Meets Death in a Burning House Near St. Mary's, Ohio.

ST. MARY'S, O., May 25.—[Special.]—The residence of Emanuel Smith, near this place, was destroyed by fire early this morning. A boy named Copsey, who had been stopping over night with the Smiths, had been rescued from the flames, but while overcome with fright and before he could be caught rushed back into the midst of the fire and perished.

AN IMPRESSIVE SERVICE.

HELD IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE UNION.

Union Park Congregational Church Handsomely Decorated in Honor of the Event, and Fully Fifteen Hundred People in Attendance—A Number of Patriotic Songs Sung and an Eloquent Sermon Preached by the Rev. F. A. Noble on the Subject of Liberty.

Fifteen hundred people attended a memorial service to dead soldiers and sailors at Union Park Congregational Church yesterday morning. Not a seat was vacant.

The auditorium was a maze of waving banners. From the front, where the great organ raised to the high raftered ceiling its burnished pipes, around the color-bedecked curve of the gallery, back to where the lofty stained-glass windows threw their mellowed light, waved everywhere the Stars and Stripes. Around the pulpit platform were banked a wilderness of flowers. The pulpit itself was barely visible through a tangled wealth of palms and ferns and roses. In the aisle stood a silver urn, laden with a hundred calla lilies, and from amid the flowers in front gleamed stacks of bayoneted guns.

The organ loft was the prettiest picture of all. Twenty-four female choristers looked down upon the people through a vista of green. At each end was stationed a waving sentry of Florida palms, and here and there along the line of fern between a bunch of daisies peeped. From the organ top twin flags of enormous size swung down on either side of a violet star. Below, in letters of gold, gleamed the words "In Memoriam." Rarely indeed is it the privilege of a church congregation to behold decorations so beautiful as these.

Near the pulpit sat a body of men with badges on their breasts. They were members of Thomas Post, No. 5. Their army colors had a prominent place on the platform.

The morning was dark and cloudy, and through the service the congregation sat in an atmosphere of shadow. When the final song, "America," was being sung by the audience standing, and the last verse was reached,

Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us with Thy might,
Great God, our King!

The sun suddenly burst from behind the clouds, and, streaming through the silken flags about the stained glass windows, bathed the interior in a flood of brilliant color. It was only for a moment, but to the people with "America" on their lips it seemed an impressive benediction.

THE PROGRAM.

The program given was as follows:

Organ voluntary	Louis Falk
Chorus, "Rest, Soldier"	Choral Society
Invocation	——
Chorus, "For Thee, Dear Country"	Choral Society
Scripture reading	The Rev. J. C. Armstrong
"Battle Hymn of the Republic"	Mrs. Falk and chorus
Prayer	The Rev. Arthur Edwards
"God of the Nations"	Choral Society
Sermon, "The Cost of Liberty"	The Rev. F. A. Noble
"Flag of 100 Years"	Imperial Quartette
"America"	Congregation

The Rev. F. A. Noble's address was received with generous applause. He said:

"It is of the highest importance that we have a correct conception of the use of liberty. It is a priceless boon which costs great sums to get, and costs great sums to keep. At a time like the present, when this Nation is preparing to again wreathe the graves of its dead heroes with flowers, and the air is still violent with the jubilant celebration of a century of prosperity, it is only meet that the American people should survey with a quickened sense of its use and abuse their God-given inheritage of liberty. It is a liberty whose woof and warp are threaded with smiles, and pangs, and tears. The real freedom includes an element of cost. To realize liberty determination is necessary—the decision of an hour.

"The spectacle of Miltiades at Marathon is a grand one to gaze back upon. On that sloping hill overlooking the plain of Marathon, where Miltiades, the invincible, the heroic, the august, urges on his brother Generals to battle for the liberty and preservation of Athens and of Greece, we see a forecast of that liberty which grew with the centuries.

"Few things are grander than that scene presented on the field of Runnymede. Magna Charta was only a forerunner of the things to come. It was the art of peace and not of war that gave us Magna Charta. 'Peace,' says Milton, 'hath victories no less renowned than war.' That was a victory that will live in song, and speech, and story. It was a contest between brains and imbecility, courage and pusillanimity. I have stood in the shadow of Savonarola at Florence, John Knox at Edinboro', but never have I been so moved as at Canterbury before the name of Stephen De Langton, the head and front of the body of men on that field of Runnymede. A dauntless, manly, heroic, clear seeing man, holding his own against all intrigues and hates, and maintaining a wholesome check on his followers, he was the Otis, the Henry, of his time, as was Cromwell the Washington. In Magna Charta we see our own Constitution.

AMERICA AT PRESENT.

The march to the realization of liberty is a story of blood, of victories which sent pangs to many a weary heart.

"What a pleasure it is to look at our own beloved America now. What repose is in the waving stripes of our flag; with what soft, benignant light gleam its stars. Peace hangs over us all like a heavenly wing. Commerce is unvexed. Sixty millions of self-governing people realize that priceless quality of a constitutional Government, protection under the law on one hand without being harassed by the law on the other. How appropriate it is that a great statue, symbolical of these blessings, stands at the gateway of the Western world, that those who come may see it first, and the sight of those who leave may linger upon it at the last—Liberty Enlightening the World. A liberty which has cost us so much cannot be too zealously guarded. Our National safety demands individual and public self-restraint. We must not go 'liberty mad.' Self-restraint, the mother of patience, is our safeguard. Italy and France point the danger. But the Anglo-Saxon is strong in self-restraint; it is bred in his bones.

"The country has and always should stand by its heroes. In the past it could not have done more. Its Presidents have been its patriots. But the rank and file, the men who forded streams and made their weary marches, and the many who went down to their death—their graves should be piled high with flowers. We should cherish what has cost us most. Our civilization has developed some things to be combated—the tendency of wealth to drift toward the few, the easy breaking of the marriage tie, the ill-usages of political office for private gain by the selfish and despicable. I am not a pessimist, and it is not pessimism to urge that we have right laws, rightly enforced and perpetuated."

AT WESLEY METHODIST CHURCH.

There was not a vacant seat in the Wesley Methodist Church last evening when the Rev. W. H. Burns delivered his memorial address. The Hancock Post, G. A. R., attended in a body.

"The Nation's Heroic Dead" was the subject of the discourse.

"The heroes of the late war," said the speaker, "were not mainly conscripts, but volunteers; not mercenaries, but patriots; not oppressors, but liberators. When they battled they thought of homes that needed protection, a Nation that must remain united, and a race that needed freedom. They were actuated by the highest motives. It was not glory that allured them, but a strong sense of duty. It was the 'must' of head and conscience that drove them from home, mother, wife, and children to the battlefield."

In closing he said: "All honor to these noble departed heroes! Twenty-four years have already elapsed since the last man fell in conflict—twenty-four years of remarkable progress and restless activity, but still this busy, fevered Nation keeps their memory green. We expect that as long as this Nation shall survive and liberty shall find a home under this flag, and the love of country shall keep warm the Nation's heart, so long will their patriotic devotion be remembered."

AT TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH.

Four hundred heroic people braved the rain last night to attend memorial services at Trinity Methodist Church.

There was no attempt at decoration, but a few flags were gracefully looped here and there and a large silken banner enveloped the pulpit.

A stirring musical program was given. "America," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and other patriotic songs were sung by the entire congregation, the noble 400 doing satisfactory vocal duty for the derelict many hundreds that did not come.

The program was as follows:

Organ voluntary.
Hymn—Choir and congregation.
Prayer.
Anthem—Choir.
Solo, "Still Their Hearts Are Young"—Mrs. Hasbrouck.
Scripture lesson.
Gloria Patri.
"Battle Hymn of the Republic."
Address—Dr. F. M. Bristol.
Hymn—Choir and congregation.

"A sad decline," said Dr. Bristol in his address, "must smite a race before it forgets where its benefactors sleep and permits their monuments to decay. It will be found that degenerate nations even forget the names of their heroes and no longer sing their deeds, but this cannot be charged against a nation when in its vigor and virtue. It was in the splendid noonday of Athenian glory that poet and orator, painter and sculptor, historian and philosopher joined in portraying the deeds of Grecian heroes. The appreciation which the people show for the heroism of the past becomes an inspiration to the heroism of the present and future. So the Revolutionary fathers were inspired by the Pilgrims, and on down to today. Whatever is morally great in man's nature admires, loves, reverences whatever is great and unselfish in man's deeds. Decoration-Day should be educational. The love of country is often born of a knowledge of her history and her men. While we sorrow over the loss of Southern fortune and life as over Northern, I rejoice, as I believe the better minded of all sections rejoice, over the downfall of slavery and the redemption of the beautiful Southland from a blighting curse. It must be with infinite satisfaction that the broad viewed citizens of North and South celebrated the centennial of a government without a King, of a union without a division, of a Nation without a slave. With all the beautiful and pathetic suggestiveness of the floral garlands of Decoration-Day, there should be still more impressive monuments of the heroic dead kept before the eyes of our youth and the incoming thousands from other lands. There should be more lasting, perpetual tributes to heroism and patriotism on every hand, which may daily preach to youth and men lessons of loyalty and liberty, courage and love of country. We should see the wisdom of building State and National monuments. A nation's monuments are the expression of her appreciation of her great men and their great deeds.

"Contribute all you can to making Decoration-Day glorious to soldiers living and soldiers dead, to the cause, to country, to human liberty."

OTHER SERVICES.

The George A. Custer Post, G. A. R., attended memorial service at St. Paul's Universalist Church. There was an elaborate display of bunting and flags, the finest the church has ever attempted. On either corner of the rostrum full life-size busts of Gens. Grant and Sheridan were imbedded in potted plants. In front of and resting against the pulpit, surrounded by silk flags, was a handsome floral shield, and in this was worked a representation of the Grand Army badge, mostly made of immortelles. At the conclusion of the services the shield was presented to the post by the pastor, so that it could be used on Decoration-Day. About 200 members of the post participated in the services. About twenty members of the Ladies' Relief Corps followed the veterans down the aisle to seats reserved. The Rev. J. Coleman Adams preached the sermon, and a number of patriotic songs were sung.

Phil Sheridan Post, G. A. R., of Oak Park; Kilpatrick Post of Austin, and the Oak Park Camp of Sons of Veterans united in a memorial meeting at Steiner's Hall, Oak Park, yesterday afternoon. The veterans and their sons were in uniform, and fully 1,000 people were present. A stirring address was made by the Rev. C. M. Morton. Several of the pastors of churches in the village took part in the services.

FUNERAL OF LAURA BRIDGMAN.

Impressive Services Over the Remains of the Famous Blind and Deaf Mute.

BOSTON, Mass., May 26.—[Special.]—Both unique and impressive was the funeral of Laura Bridgman, the famous blind and deaf mute, which took place this afternoon at the Perkins Institution for the Blind. The body lay in a snow white casket, and about it were profuse tributes of ferns, lilies, and trailing vines. The marble bust and a portrait of Dr. Howe, who undertook her education, were conspicuous in the little chapel. Gathered about were the blind children of the school, and the carols sung by them were touching. The Rev. Dr. Jutten, her pastor, conducted the services, and addresses were made by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale and Prof. Fay of the Institution for Deaf Mutes at Hartford. Among those present were two sisters of Laura, her brother, a Chicago lawyer, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Maude Howe Eliot of Chicago, Mr. Anagnos, and others. The body will be taken to Hanover for burial.

Chancellor Harding Dead.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 26.—The Rev. James H. Harding, aged 81 years, formerly Chancellor of the diocese of Connecticut, died today at the St. Francis Orphan Asylum, where for some time he had been acting as chaplain.

CARRIED OFF ANOTHER MAN'S BRIDE.

Twenty Minutes After the Wedding Ceremony a Missouri Bride Elopes.

CARTHAGE, Mo., May 26.—[Special.]—A young Lochinvar came out of the West yesterday and ran off with a bride twenty minutes after the law had bound her to another man. His name is J. C. Pritchett and he came from Idaho. Three years ago he was engaged to Mamie Imel, a prominent young lady. He went to Idaho, and the engagement was broken off. A week ago he received an invitation to the wedding of Miss Imel and J. S. Ulmer, her cousin. He hastened back and reached the city yesterday, half an hour after the performance of the ceremony that made Miss Imel her cousin's wife. He sent for the bride and had a short talk with her on the sidewalk. The pair then entered his buggy and drove away. Ulmer started in pursuit of his bride, but returned four hours later without her. The pair are now supposed to be on the way to Omaha. The parties are all well known here and much respected.

Decorating the Graves.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—The Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Veterans attended memorial services this morning at the Central Baptist Church, and in the afternoon the Governor's Guard and Uniformed Ranks of Knights of Pythias visited Oak Ridge Cemetery and decorated the graves of deceased members of the two organizations.

PLUMS TO BE GIVEN OUT.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE TO BE MADE SOON.

It Is Thought That Commissioner Phelps Will Remain in Berlin as Minister Pendleton's Successor—A Number of Changes in the Consular Service Decided On—Secretary Noble and the Indian Defense Association—Gossip of the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—[Special.]—Some of the long delayed diplomatic appointments are promised for this week. It seems to be understood that as soon as the Samoan Commission is through with its labors one of its members will be made Minister to Germany. William Walter Phelps is thought to be the man. Col. Elliott F. Shepard is making strong efforts to get the Russian Mission, with fair prospects of success. It has escaped attention that many of the diplomatic posts in the Pacific are still unchanged. No successor has been named to take the place of Minister Denby in China and none is likely to be soon, as his retention has been asked by the American missionaries in China and by influential commercial interests. The place of Minister Resident to Corea was declined by William O. Bradley of Kentucky and is still open. Corea is an out of the way place, but its diplomatic importance is growing. A Hawaiian Minister has not been appointed yet, because Secretary Blaine looks upon the Sandwich Islands as outranking many of the European missions in its relations to the United States, and he is determined to find the right sort of a man to fill it. Several of the South American countries have as yet had no change in the diplomatic representatives from this country, but they are liable to in the near future. In the Consulships not half a dozen appointees of the last Administration have been disturbed, but fifteen or twenty changes have been determined on and will soon be made known.

Secretary Noble and the Indian Defense Association are at sixes and sevens with each other, and both are bent on fighting it to a finish. The Defense Association people are lying in ambush waiting for the Secretary's scalp. Upon one call which a delegation from the Indian Association made upon Secretary Noble hinges the whole trouble. During this visit several members of the delegation attempted to explain to the Secretary the constructions of the law concerning the proposed treaty with the Sioux in the cession of certain of their lands to the United States. They then made sundry suggestions on carrying the law into execution and gave the Secretary to understand that he was expected to control entirely the actions of the Sioux Commission which had been sent to negotiate with those Indians. The Secretary answered them by saying: "If you gentlemen control those Indians' actions the Sioux Commission should have been created to treat with you instead of with the Indians. The United States has elected honorable men for its Sioux Commission. Our Government intends to deal justly with the Indians, and since I think I now understand the position you assume toward the Government I have to say to you that all further communication between us must be in writing. I refuse to acknowledge your right to interfere in this business in any manner unfriendly to the intended action of the United States."

The special point the association wanted to make with the Secretary was in reference to Sec. 17 of the Sioux Reservation law. This section provides for continuing in force the seventh article of the treaty of 1868, which binds the Government to furnish schools for all the Sioux children for twenty years. It also provides for furnishing the Sioux 26,000 head of cattle and necessary farm implements, seeds, etc. The members of the association desired to know whether the cost of said schools and cattle is to be borne by the United States or deducted from the 9,000,000 acres of land to be ceded by the Sioux under this agreement. The construction of this section has been left with the Sioux Commission. This determination on the part of the Secretary to dispose of the matter in this way has completely demoralized the Indian Defense Association. The members are angry about it and have written the Indians on the reservation a letter which will backcap the Sioux Commissioners. Among other things the communication says:

> The National Indian Defense Association has directed us, its officers, to write to you about the agreement which will be sent to you soon by three Commissioners who will ask you to sign it. You know that we tried to get Congress to make this agreement so that you would get $11,000,000 for half your reservation, and the schools and other things which the Government owes you under the treaty of 1868 besides. We believe that what the Government now offers you in this agreement will amount to nearly this sum, if the cost of schools and other things mentioned in Sec. 17 is to be paid by the Government under the treaty of 1868, and not by you out of the money to be received for the lands you are now asked to sell. But we are afraid that the Government does not intend to do this, but that it intends to make you pay for the twenty years of schools and for the cows and other things spoken of in Sec. 17 out of the money you are to get for the land you are now asked to sell. We have asked Secretary Noble about this, but he would not tell us. He leaves that for the Commissioners to talk to you about But we think you ought to know that if the Commissioners tell you anything that is not in the agreement plain their words are worth no more than wind. If they tell you that the schools and other things mentioned in Sec. 17 of the agreement are to be paid for by the Government under the treaty of 1868, and not out of the money you are to get for the lands you are selling now, ask them to show you a paper from the President which says so. If they do not show you such a paper it is because the Government intends to make you pay for those things out of the price of the lands you are now about to sell. If the Government will pay for the schools and other things due you under the old treaties, and not out of the price of these lands, we think the agreement a good one. But if the cost of the schools and other things spoken of in the agreement is to come out of the money you are to get for these lands you will not have more than $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 left.

A grave difficulty besets Justice Gray's wedding to Miss Jennie Matthews, which takes place Aug. 6. The big Justice is having trouble to find a best man who will not be lost in his gigantic stature. It is possible the Justice will solve the difficulty by getting along without one. He cannot ask one of the Associate Justices to serve him in that capacity, as he is the only bachelor in that learned body. It is evident that Justice Gray's colleagues do not expect an invitation to be present on the occasion of the marriage, as they are severally making preparations for the summer without any reference to that happy event. The wedding is to take place at the Matthews homestead, where the bride-elect and her sister have remained since the death of Justice Matthews.

The burning question of the hour with prominent Washingtonians is where to go this summer. Most of them have completed their plans and have decided the place at which they will make desperate attempts to baffle the flies, mosquitoes, malaria, etc., which are born of the summer. The President has taken a cottage at Deer Park and will take possession of it some time during the month of June. It is Gen. Harrison's intention to have his family at Deer Park during most of the summer, and he will spend a portion of his time with them there. Mr. Blaine has made all his arrangements to spend the summer at Bar Harbor and will shortly leave for that haven of rest. Mr. Windom and family will leave soon after the President for the Adirondacks. Secretary Proctor has made all his arrangements to go to the mountains. So has Secretary Tracy, after he takes a short cruise. Secretary Noble will take a long Western trip. Secretary Rusk will summer in the wilds of Wisconsin. Postmaster General Wanamaker, having purchased a yacht, will spend the summer skimming the blue seas, and Attorney General Miller, while he has not as yet definitely decided the matter, will probably conclude to go to Deer Park in order to be near his chief in the event of any perplexing questions arising which under ordinary circumstances would naturally be laid before the Cabinet.

The Texans had a half hour's interview with Secretary Blaine yesterday and delivered to him a pressing invitation to visit the Spring Palace at Fort Worth. There was nothing formal about the conversation. The Secretary manifested a degree of interest which delighted the delegation. Right from the time Gen. Cameron broached the subject Mr. Blaine asked questions and kept the Texans busy in supplying the information. He wanted to know how hot it would be at Fort Worth in June, and whether they didn't think it was a bad time of the year to make the trip. Then he spoke of the great interest the North felt in the progress the South was making. He told them he would have to be guided by what the President did. There were matters pending here which required his presence. The Texans understood from the conversation that they had with the President yesterday the business to which Mr. Blaine referred was the Samoan Commission at Berlin. Instructions are asked daily by the Commissioners. If the Samoan negotiations should reach a speedy conclusion the delegation feel a good deal of confidence about getting the Presidential party to Fort Worth in June. An agreeable interview was had with Postmaster General Wanamaker, and that ended the day's work.

Chief Justice Fuller's home-hunting experience in Washington has been a trying one. A fortnight ago it was announced that negotiations for the purchase of the Wylie house on Thomas circle were practically completed and the family of the Justice would be able to take possession before the close of the summer. Now it is stated that the negotiations have fallen through because Mrs. Wylie declined to join in the deed. Her objection is that, as the house has been her home for many years, she is disinclined at her time of life to break loose from the many pleasant associations which cluster round the old fashioned but exceedingly comfortable mansion. There may be additional reasons for the abandonment of this purchase, as it is said the buying was being done by a syndicate who were banking upon the rapid advance in the value of the unbuilt-upon portion which would result from the proximity of the dwelling of the Chief Justice. When the matter was first given out it was said that the amount to be paid by the Chief Justice was $100,000, but this was known to be exaggerated by the real estate men.

Nearly every day during the last week a cart-load of rubbish was taken from the White House garret. Since entering upon the annual spring cleaning Gen. and Mrs. Harrison have determined that not only a portion but the entire house should be free from rubbish and unnecessary matter. Most of the old literature taken from the garret has been carted over to the Agricultural Department, from which distributing point it will be sent to any library requesting a donation of the same.

Mrs. Palmer, wife of the Public Printer, expects to join her husband here this week. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer will occupy a house near the corner of Thirteenth street and Iowa circle, one of the most beautiful locations in Washington.

IN THE MINES OF MICHIGAN.

Lake Shipments of Ore Continue Heavy—The Copper Situation.

ISHPEMING, Mich., May 26.—[Special.]—Lake shipments of ore continue heavy, and the figures at the five forwarding ports show that nearly 900,000 tons of ore have been shipped to Milwaukee, Chicago, and Eastern lake ports since navigation opened, barely a month ago. The volume of shipments is unprecedented, and the only unsatisfactory feature from the producers' standpoint is that much of the ore is unsold. Mines effect large savings in freight by shipping early in the season, but unless the ore is sold the dock charges will take off a great part of the profit.

The rumor in circulation that the Lake Superior Iron Company would close down its hematite mine seems to be unfounded. Mr. Joseph S. Fay Jr. of Boston, General Manager of the property, was here recently, and though not satisfied with the outlook did not speak as though cessation of work on any part of the company's property was contemplated by the management.

The recent discovery of a fine vein of Bessemer ore one mile west of the old Saginaw mine, and supposed to be a continuation of the Saginaw vein, has set explorers at work in the entire district between the Broostad and Goodrich mines. Several diamond drills are now working in the district.

The sale of the Broostad (Winthrop and Mitchell) mines still hangs fire for some unknown reason. The Winthrop is one of the best mines in the district, and should produce 125,000 tons of ore a year.

The Lake Angeline mine will ship at least 250,000 tons of ore this year, perhaps more.

The business and mining outlook in the copper district is a trifle better now than it has been. The prospect that the price of copper will be maintained at 12 cents is cheering, as all of the mines can work with copper selling at that figure. Copper at 10 cents means the closing down of a number of small mines, and 9 cent copper means the closing of all but half a dozen or so of the big mines.

The work of thoroughly examining every portion of the Calumet & Hecla, where the fire was burning, is going on. Mine officials are reticent and will give no estimate of the damage caused by the fire. It will be very heavy, but the Calumet & Hecla is wealthy enough to pocket the loss without grumbling.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION.

The Schemes Proposed by Parisian Laborites of a Socialistic Tendency.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 26.—Secretary Martin of the Amalgamated Association yesterday received a circular from the "Federation Nationale," with headquarters at Paris. The circular is in French, but Mr. Martin was able to interpret enough of it to make the statement that the association would not have anything to do with the scheme. The originators of the project propose to form an international organization composed of all the labor organizations in the world, and a convention for this purpose will be held in Paris from July 14 to 21.

The leaders of all labor organizations are invited to be present, but as the intention seems to be somewhat of a socialistic character representative labor leaders are of the opinion that there will not likely be many delegates from this country. General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor will attend the Paris Exposition next month and may be present at the convention, but he is not going over for that purpose.

The circular states that among the questions to be considered will be: "International legislation for labor; legal regulation of the pay of labor (day work, night work, holidays, for men, women, and children); surveillance of the workshops of large and small industries, as well as domestic industry; ways and means to obtain these vindications."

GRAND ARMY MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Sermons in Various Cities in Honor of Those Who Died for the Nation.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 26.—A Grand Army memorial service was held in the Metropolitan Methodist Church in this city. There was a large attendance, including Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee. It was expected the President would attend, but he went down the bay yesterday for a brief outing. The Rev. Dr. Corey preached the sermon.

DAYTON, O., May 26.—The Veteran Post of the Grand Army of the Republic had 5,100 soldiers that marched to the chapel of the National Soldiers' Home this morning to hear the memorial sermon. Chaplain G. W. Collier of the old Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry addressed the 867 children at the Ohio Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Xenia this morning, and the little church was overcrowded with sons and daughters of veterans and by citizens of Xenia and the surrounding country.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—The Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Veterans attended memorial services this morning at the Central Baptist Church, and in the afternoon the Governor's Guard and Uniformed Ranks of Knights of Pythias visited Oak Ridge Cemetery and decorated the graves of deceased members of the two organizations.

MR. DEPEW AND DR. TOWNE.

CHAUNCEY DOESN'T HIRE ANY ONE TO WRITE HIS SPEECHES.

He Sometimes Makes Use of Clerical Assistance in Getting Together His Facts, and Maintains That This Is Perfectly Legitimate—Some Interesting Reminiscences of His Thirty Years of Public Speaking—His After Dinner Speeches.

NEW YORK, May 26.—[Special.]—The fact that Chauncey M. Depew should have employed the services of another to hunt up material for the oration that he delivered at the inauguration centennial appears to have aroused a storm of criticism. The inference has been drawn that Mr. Depew is in the habit of employing others to prepare his speeches. The contrary is the fact. Your correspondent called upon him today and interviewed him on the history of his speechmaking and upon the manner in which he produces the addresses that have made him famous throughout the country. Mr. Depew was busy, but willing to spend a few minutes in discussing his hobby. He led the way into the room where the directors of the Central hold their meetings, sank into an easy leather chair which has many times sustained the possessors of millions, and put his feet on another, the favorite of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

"The only work that I ever allowed any one to do on speeches delivered by me," he said, "was to collect a few facts that formed incidents in the speeches. In the matter of this centennial oration the same was true. The subject of the oration was 'The Beginning, Rise, and Results of Constitutional Liberty in America.' What I asked Towne to do was to look up interesting facts relating to Washington. Washington was by no means the subject of my oration and his life took up only a small portion of it. But, as a matter of fact, I rarely call for even such assistance in preparing speeches. I know and have known many orators who never prepared speeches without clerical help. If I am not mistaken Daniel Webster was one and Roscoe Conkling another.

"That there should be any question as to the propriety of asking a man to look through certain books for certain information and to give you the results is astounding to me. You might as well say that a man's letter is not his own because he dictated it to his stenographer. The only reason for my dispensing with such assistance as a rule is that I can get at what I want in about as little time as it would take to explain it to an assistant. I have acquired the faculty of getting the most out of a subject in short time. I have been making speeches now for over thirty years, and I think I have got the work of preparation down to a system."

DEPEW'S FIRST SPEECH.

"When did you make your first speech, Mr. Depew?" I asked.

He stroked his chin reflectively and smiled.

"I had graduated from Yale in '56," he said, "and startled my family by avowing Republican principles. All my relatives were Democrats of the most pronounced proslavery type, and the entire Westchester County was excited when it was announced that a Depew had become a Republican. My step was due to my belief on the slavery question. My folks didn't like it, and my father explained it in this way to a neighbor:

"'I've got a young and promising son, but I've discovered that if you want to make a —— fool of a boy you need only send him to a Yankee college.' He was a Dutchman.

"I was 21 years old when I made my first speech. George William Curtis was expected in the village to make a Republican address one night and he failed to come. Then they called on me, not because they expected a speech but because they thought it would be a good thing to get a declaration of faith from a Depew. I got up and began talking. I found no difficulty in expressing my thoughts and I talked for an hour. Everybody was amazed. My name was forwarded to the State Committee and I was invited to stump the State. I did so and kept it up every year down to five years ago. In two years from the time I made my first speech I was called upon for the speech at every target shoot, the address at every Sunday-school fair, every Fourth of July oration, presided at every squirt of a fire company, and delivered the exhortation at every Republican convention that was held in Upper Westchester County for ten years.

THE AFTER DINNER SPEECHES.

The after dinner speeches for which Mr. Depew has become justly famous began twenty-five years ago when he came to New York City as attorney for the railroad corporation of which he is now President. He had been invited to a dinner of the St. Nicholas Society, a swell club of the old Knickerbockers, and one of the orators failed to appear. Depew was called upon and made an impromptu speech which at once established his reputation. Since that time there has not been a dinner of any prominent club or society in New York to which Mr. Depew has not been invited. He attends a great many, and averages, he said, three speeches a week during nine months of every year. He never loses a day at his office, or even an hour, because of these speeches, although he frequently travels as far as Boston to deliver them. In such cases he leaves New York in the afternoon, arriving at the dinner in time to make his speech, and takes a sleeper back to New York the same night. For a genuine, A No. 1, dyed-in-the-wool hustler Chauncey M. Depew has few rivals.

"I have educated myself," he said to me, "not so much to know things as to know where to find them. I have at home a large and complete reference library, where I can get information on any subject in a short time. In preparing a speech my first step is to block out in my mind the plan. Then when I start in to look up data I know just what to look for. I can get at it quickly, too. In twenty minutes I will extract what I want out of a book of 500 pages, if it is at all properly indexed. In two days I can exhaust any subject in this manner. Of all my speeches there are only six or seven every year that I write out. These are orations which I use from the manuscript. My after dinner speeches are invariably prepared the afternoon of the day on which they are to be delivered. I map them out after leaving my office and never make a note or memorandum as to them."

DOESN'T BELIEVE IN NOTES.

Mr. Depew does not believe much in notes anyway. Too much preparation, he thinks, is apt to make a man mixed. Frequently his speeches are impromptu, and among these are some of his best. It is a curious fact that while he always has his head clear and has at his command everything he has heard or knows he cannot commit a single line of poetry to memory. That is one reason why he never quotes poetry except when he reads from manuscript. When he writes his speeches he must read them closely and cannot remember a single line.

"Daniel Webster and Roscoe Conkling were remarkable men in this regard," said Mr. Depew. "Henry J. Raymond told me that Webster had a wonderful memory. Webster, by the way, told Raymond that he thought much of his fame rested upon Raymond's shoulders. There were no stenographers when Webster began his career as an orator, and the faithfulness with which his speeches were reported was due to Raymond's conscientiousness. When Conkling delivered his great speech in the Academy of Music during the Garfield campaign, the greatest speech of his life, he committed it to memory from the manuscript. It occupied ten solid columns of the *Times*, and John C. Reid told me that he followed Conkling with great closeness and was amazed to find that Conkling did not omit a single word, date, or figure, nor make any change whatsoever in the entire speech. But Conkling was not a good impromptu speaker."

INTERESTING EXPERIENCES.

Mr. Depew has had some interesting experiences in his years of oratory. Once he left the manuscript of his speech, to be delivered at a charitable entertainment, in a train, and had to prepare another in his mind while riding in a carriage to the hall. For years he has been the orator at the St. Patrick's Day dinner given annually at Delmonico's. On one occasion he was in Washington St. Patrick's-Day and started for New York in the afternoon. He mapped out his speech on the train and was satisfied with the plan when he reached New York. It was then 10 o'clock and there was no time to be lost. He put on his dress suit in his carriage while rumbling over the cobblestones at a break-neck pace, and was pretty well shaken up when he finally stepped into the supper-room. The dinner was over and the speeches had begun. Gen. U. S. Grant had just arisen when Depew entered, and was, as usual, rather embarrassed. Grant's opening sentence was:

"If Chauncey Depew stood in my shoes, with his facility for making a speech, and I stood in his, I would be a happier man than I am now."

Depew heard this as he moved along to get a seat.

"I saw an opportunity," he said, "and I determined to improve it. I discarded the speech I had been working at for six hours and at once began to build a new one on the inspiration of the moment. Two or three speakers followed Grant, so that I had some little time to get my ideas into shape. I determined on this subject, 'Who could stand in Grant's shoes?' I rang the changes on Grant's achievements and wound up each topic with the sentence, Who could stand in Grant's shoes? In five minutes nearly everybody was on top of the table yelling like a maniac.

"There had been a coolness between Grant and myself for some time previous, but that speech changed things. He came to me that night and wrung my hand and swore that that was the finest speech I had ever made. That wasn't my judgment on it, but it made our relations cordial up to the time of his death."

As has been frequently said, Mr. Depew rarely eats the dinners he attends and never begins before the roast. He only drinks champagne and sparingly of that. He enjoys making a speech almost as well as his friends enjoy listening to it. Never, even in making his first speech, has he experienced the slightest trepidation, and he does not know what it is to blush or fear that his remarks are not up to the mark. JOHN HOE.

GEORGE S. KNIGHT RECOVERING.

The Actor's Physician Declares That He Will Get Entirely Well.

NEW YORK, May 26.—[Special.]—Mrs. George S. Knight left her pretty home in Llewellyn Park a fortnight ago and established herself and husband in a furnished house rented for the season at Loch Arbour, which is directly on the ocean, between Deal Beach and Asbury Park. George S. Knight is the same pleasant looking, yellow-haired man as of old. No one would imagine on meeting him out riding or rowing on the lake that he is not in perfect health. His malady was brought on by overwork and disappointment at the poor success of his play, "Baron Rudolph." He lost $26,000 on its production. It has been a source of great distress to his wife that the newspapers have described his trouble as paresis caused by dissipation. He has been most regular in his habits and not in the least given to drinking, and his physician, who is a prominent New York doctor, predicts a perfect recovery. Mrs. Knight now thinks that it will be desirable for her to resume her theatrical career, and she will start out for the summer with a new company of her own, playing at the different watering-places along the coast. The first performance will be given at Asbury Park the evening of June 15. Mrs. Knight has purchased a number of new plays, her purpose being to play them all during the summer and to retain the successes for her winter season, which will begin Sept. 15.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

A 13-Year-Old Boy Disappears with $1,000 Belonging to His Father.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Morgan, the 13-year-old son of Alfred Speer, the President of the New Jersey Wine Company of Passaic, N. J., disappeared last night from Passaic with $1,000 in money and checks which were to have been used to pay off the employés of the company yesterday. Young Speer was in company with Willie Hartman and Thomas Hunt, aged respectively 15 and 16 years. The boy's father is wealthy and is almost beside himself with grief over his son's action.

Allen Thorndike Rice's Successor.

It is said that ex-Congressman Lloyd S. Bryce is to succeed the late Allen Thorndike Rice as editor of the *North American Review*. According to report, this choice is in line with the expressed wish of Mr. Rice. Gen. Bryce combines literature and politics in his career, and hence is qualified for the conduct of a magazine which makes a special feature of such a union. After writing a successful novel he was elected to Congress, where, if report is right, he studied public life practically for literary uses. While he was thus engaged, however, an enemy sowed tares in his district, and when he sought reëlection to Congress he was upset. Gen. Bryce was born at Flushing in 1851. He was, therefore, too young to win his title during the war. It comes to him through honorable service in the militia, he having been appointed Paymaster General of the State in 1886. He attended school here, but graduated at Oxford. He married a daughter of ex-Mayor Cooper and got valuable political backing from him. He is a trenchant writer and a brisk man of affairs.

Sunday Observance.

At a meeting held this afternoon at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church under the auspices of the General Assembly, the question of Sabbath observance was discussed. The Moderator of the General Assembly, Dr. Roberts, presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Van Rensselaer of the Board of Sabbath Observance, Col. E. F. Shepard, and the Rev. Dr. Atterbury, Secretary of the New York City Committee on Sunday Observance.

Progress of Presbyterianism.

Nearly all the prominent delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly were present at the meeting of the Presbyterian Historical Society this evening. The Rev. Dr. J. G. Montfort of Cincinnati presided. The Rev. George T. Purins of Allegheny delivered the principal address, which was in relation to the progress of the Presbyterian Church.

CRUSADE AGAINST SUNDAY SALOONS.

Excitement in Cincinnati Over the Action of the Law and Order League.

CINCINNATI, O., May 26.—[Special.]—The crusade against the Sunday saloon and concert-hall was inaugurated today in dead earnest. Two years ago the Law and Order League had over 700 saloonkeepers arrested, but as the Mayor and police court officials were in sympathy with the liquor men they were never convicted. This spring the citizens elected J. D. Ermston and P. J. Corcoran, the Democratic candidates for Police Judge and Prosecuting Attorney, and they are pledged to enforce the law. Friday the Police Commissioners ordered the police to arrest all saloonkeepers who kept their places open today. The comparative immunity of the concert-hall proprietors has emboldened them to openly defy the law, but they are badly scared over the developments of today. The police arrested all the proprietors of the hilltop resorts, which included the Highland, Lookout, Bellevue House, and Eichler's Garden. None of the Over the Rhine concert-halls were molested, but John Lederer, proprietor of the Atlantic Garden, a concert-hall south of the canal, was arrested three times because he refused to close, and the third time the officers took his keys and locked the doors. Alarmed by the fate of Lederer and J. W. Wolterman of the Fifth street garden, another down-town resort, nearly all the saloonkeepers except the concert places in the German part of the city closed their doors. Gabriel, who runs a low variety show on Vine street, was also taken in. All the arrested parties gave bond furnished by the Saloonkeeper's Association. No attempt was made to stop Sunday base-ball playing. The Law and Order League does not desire to interfere with that sport unless the saloonkeepers demand it, in retaliation. Much excitement was caused by the arrests, and the trouble has only begun. Judge Ermston insists that he will punish violators of the law, and the saloon men are prepared to make a vigorous fight. A majority of the people of the city are thought to favor the course of the Law and Order League, the opposition sentiment being confined almost exclusively to the German wards.

Blaze at a Sash Factory.

The two-story brick building at the corner of Coulter street and Oakley avenue was totally destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The building was occupied by the West Chicago Sash, Door, and Blind Manufacturing Company and was owned by Louis Pragler and A. Bockstoever. The cause of the fire is unknown. The damage on building and stock will be about $10,000, fully covered by insurance. The firm place the damage at a much larger figure. A temporary place will be immediately taken by the firm and work will be continued right along pending the building of new works.

Mr. Blaine's Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Louis A. Dent of this city has been appointed private secretary to Secretary Blaine, vice Thomas H. Sherman, appointed Consul to Liverpool. Mr. Dent was formerly private secretary to Congressman Hitt of Illinois and aided Mr. Blaine in the preparation of his book, "Twenty Years in Congress."

CLEARINGS OF THE WEEK.

The Exchanges of Last Week Compared with the Corresponding Week in 1888.

BOSTON, Mass., May 26.—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended May 25, with rates per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week in 1888:

New York	$ 730,487,180	Increase	29.2
Boston	89,842,735	Increase	11.7
Philadelphia	69,618,897	Increase	1.4
Chicago	64,460,000	Increase	3.3
St. Louis	19,212,138	Increase	28.1
San Francisco	13,612,856	Increase	6.9
Baltimore	11,324,776	Increase	10.2
Cincinnati	10,636,450	Increase	13.5
Pittsburg	12,270,840	Increase	17.7
New Orleans	6,736,300	Increase	11.6
Kansas City	8,238,518	Increase	4.2
Louisville	7,361,407	Increase	39.4
Providence	4,360,700	Decrease	0.3
Detroit	5,209,079	Increase	24.9
Milwaukee	4,192,000	Increase	11.6
Omaha	3,785,707	Decrease	3.0
St. Paul	3,564,939	Decrease	0.4
Minneapolis	4,798,085	Increase	36.6
Denver	3,052,890	Increase	47.1
Cleveland	3,291,601	Increase	11.9
Memphis	1,966,574	Increase	47.9
Indianapolis	1,927,968	Increase	8.1
Hartford	1,655,141	Increase	14.0
Columbus	2,120,000	Increase	15.3
Duluth	1,923,642	Increase	31.9
Worcester	1,100,304	Increase	18.9
St. Joseph	1,259,829	Increase	7.6
Fort Worth	1,267,913	Increase	76.2
Portland	1,053,882	Increase	18.9
New Haven	1,152,666	Increase	1.8
Springfield	1,105,253	Decrease	0.9
Peoria	1,633,063	Increase	3.4
Galveston	901,917	Increase	36.5
Lowell	605,655	Increase	16.2
Norfolk	515,884	Decrease	18.1
Grand Rapids	650,807	Increase	6.4
Syracuse	679,746	Increase	25.0
Wichita	702,524	Decrease	9.8
Topeka	310,660	Decrease	5.9
*Tacoma	301,786	....	....
Total	$1,098,590,650	Increase	23.4
Outside New York	368,103,470	Increase	12.8

*Not included in totals. No clearing-house at this time last year.

On the Foreign Exchanges.

LONDON, May 26.—Discount was easy during the last week at 1½@1. In the Stock Exchange business was stagnant at the opening of the week, but afterwards there was a general rally. English railway securities were again actively bought at an average advance of ¾ per cent. The recovery in American railroad securities continued. New York buying strengthened values more than business here, which was rather restricted. All securities yesterday closed firm, with a fractional rise on the day. The week's increases included the following: Mexican Central 2½, Erie preferred, Ohio & Mississippi preferred, and Atlantic extension 2 each, Lake Shore and Northern Pacific 1¾, Wabash preferred and Louisville sterling bonds 1 each, Norfolk preferred, Wabash ordinary, and New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio ¾, Denver preferred, Louisville ordinary, Mexican Central, Union Pacific, and Mexican National ½ each. Canadians were firm; Grand Trunk debenture fives advanced 2; do seconds 1½, do firsts 1. Brewery shares experienced a boom; during the week Guinness' advanced 5 and Allsopp's 3. McCracken's Melbourne Brewery issued £500,000 of debentures at 4½ per cent, which were immediately taken. A Baltimore brewing concern is announced. Copper was firmer; Rio Tinto advanced ½.

PARIS, May 26.—On the bourse the last week prices were steady till yesterday, when they became irregular and weak, owing to the report that King Humbert would visit Strasburg. Three per cent rentes then dropped 55 centimes and foreign securities ¾ per cent. Three per cent rentes show a fall for the week of 85 centimes and Panamas a fall of 2½ francs, while Rio Tintos have risen 7½ francs, Comptoir d'Escompte shares 7 francs and 20 centimes, and Société des Métaux shares 4¾ francs.

BERLIN, May 26.—During the last week business on the boerse was dull and prices generally declined. The strikes are at last affecting dealings, and these disturbances combined with a recurrence of uneasiness regarding the foreign outlook made every price at the close yesterday the flattest during the week. The final quotations include: Prussian consols, 106.80; Hungarian gold rentes, 88.25; Mexican 6s, 97.25; Deutsche Bank, 172.50; Roubles, 218.10; short exchange on London, 20.45; long do., 20.37; private discount, 1⅛.

FRANKFORT, May 26.—On the boerse business was stagnant during the last week, and yesterday prices closed depressed. The closing quotations include: Italian 5s, 97.30; Russian 4s, 94.30; Spanish 4s, 76.60; Austrian credit, 265; short exchange on London, 20.46; private discount, 1⅛.

CALLED OUT THE BLUE COATS.

Sunday Row in Guthrie Quelled by the United States Troops.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, May 26.—E. A. Weed, claimant to a lot on First and Second Harrison streets, also claimed by Mr. Hayes, engaged a large force of men and began this morning to erect a building over and around the other claimants ground. The aggrieved party was soon reinforced by a large party of friends and idlers who were standing around the street corners. At first a protest was made against building on the Sabbath day. This, of course, was done to engage the sympathy of the crowd which had collected and which numbered by this time nearly 500 persons. After the contestants had engaged in a wordy quarrel, and at a preconcerted signal, the frame of the building, which consisted of the floor beams and foundation sills, was picked up by the crowd and carried into the street. While the disturbance was at its hight United States Marshal Needles arrived and commanded the crowd to disperse. He was opposed by argument by some of the leaders. He at once secretly sent a messenger for the troops, a half mile distant, and in order to hold the people in check until the soldiers arrived sent two Marshals into the centre of the crowd. During the next few minutes one or two fights of little consequence occurred, one of which was occasioned by a thief who attempted to ply his vocation.

There was much excitement at this time, but as soon as the blue coats were seen coming on a double-quick the turbulent element quieted down, and in five minutes after the carpenters were at work, with the military under Lieut. Roe formed in a hollow square around the site of the proposed structure. One man named John Gilchrist was clubbed by a soldier for not obeying the sentinel's orders.

Honors of the Beloit Senior Class.

BELOIT, Wis., May 26.—[Special.]—The honors of the senior class of Beloit College were given to the public today. Henry B. Kummel of Milwaukee was given the valedictory and Henry M. Richardson of Beloit the salutatory. The other graduates are A. H. Armstrong, Chicago; J. A. Blaisdell, Beloit; J. W. Blodgett, Sharon; G. B. Ingersoll, Beloit; E. B. Martin, Chicago; C. C. Russell, Janesville; W. C. Shipner, Beloit. Graduation-Day is June 20.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Seventy-nine horses were sold at the Princeton, Ill., horse market Saturday, the aggregate consideration being $10,570.

Last week two smooth strangers unloaded about twenty counterfeit $10 greenback bills among the merchants in Decatur, Ill.

The two libel suits brought by Mr. and Mrs. Stewart E. Hoge against the Lincoln, Neb., *News* for $25,000 each were dismissed Saturday.

Miss Belle Bennett, a student of Drake University, was drowned while boating on the Des Moines River Saturday with a picnic party.

Anthony Kunk, a well to do citizen of Richmond, Ind., attempted suicide Friday night by taking paris green. Chances of recovery are against him.

Robert Williams is the name of the stranger who hung himself to a tree near Decatur, Ill., April 22. He has wealthy relatives residing at Raleigh, N. C.

Eighteen thousand dollars' worth of city bonds issued by the Pierre, Dak., Board of Education were sold to W. J. Hayes of Cleveland, O., Saturday for $860 premium.

Two men, two women, and two boys were arrested at Greensburg, Ind., Saturday, charged with burglary. Many robberies have been committed in that vicinity lately.

Edwin Gross, son of Judge Gross of Springfield, Ill., was accidentally shot by a companion at Racine, Wis., yesterday. Physicians have hopes of his recovery.

The Rev. George Harkness of Potsdam, N. Y., who was unanimously called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Rockford, Ill., has accepted and will arrive there the middle of June.

Mrs. William O'Brien of Normal fell prostrate on the streets of Bloomington Saturday afternoon and expired from heart disease. She was 65 years of age and had been a resident of McLean County for sixty years.

Louis McFarland, Moses Ravenscroft, and Harry Fields, arrested at Versailles, Brown County, Ill., for counterfeiting, were lodged in jail at Springfield Saturday. They had in their possession several counterfeit dollars and the molds for making more.

LOOK OUT FOR STORMS.

LIVELY TIMES MAY BE LOOKED FOR IN OLD ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone, It Is Said, Is Maturing a Plan to Cause Premier Salisbury and His Ministry Trouble—The Withdrawal of the British Minister from Paris Will Furnish the Grand Old Man an Opportunity to Put the Ministry on the Rack—Parnell's Course.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, May 25.—Though for the moment a stifling kind of dullness reigns in Parliament I am inclined to think it will not last much longer. For one thing, a storm is being conjured up by the arts of the grand old parliamentary wizard. When everybody thinks he is done for at last he has a habit, as a lady told him, of popping up again. What are you to do with a man who pops up even after a cab has knocked him down? That is merely one of the hundred little contretemps of daily life of which Mr. Gladstone takes no heed. To be sure it does not often happen, but when it does Mr. Gladstone picks himself up as he did Thursday in Piccadilly, runs after the cabman, takes his number, and leaves him in the hands of the police. How many men in their 80th year would be disposed to finish off jobs of this sort in so thorough and artistic a manner? Most people, finding themselves in the middle of the road wrong side uppermost, would be quite satisfied to scramble to their legs, walk quietly home, and take an hour or two to repair damages. But Mr. Gladstone never gives in. His engagements any day in the week would tire out most young fellows of 22.

WHAT WILL GLADSTONE DO?

Now what is he going to do to keep himself well to the front in public? There are several things on the cards, among them two specially interesting. The first relates to the withdrawal of the English Ambassador from Paris at the opening of the great exhibition. This will be brought before the House in connection with the Foreign Office vote, which has yet a stage to pass through, and which has been kept back a most unusual time by the Government in order to avoid discussion of this rather ticklish question. To postpone what you do not like and cannot prevent is the motto of every government. The person who is going to bring on the ugly subject may change his mind or go abroad, or the public may lose all interest in it, but none of these things is likely to occur in connection with the retirement of Lord Lytton from Paris.

Mr. Gladstone is in full chase after [illegible] and will never rest until he has hauled him and his chief, Lord Salisbury, before Parliament and the people. What view are the public taking of this matter? As on everything else, opinions are divided. A good many people think that it is a rather mean and small thing for one nation to officially boycott another because certain events happened a hundred years ago of which everybody does not happen to approve. Not one visitor out of 10,000 associates the exhibition in any way with the French Revolution. They merely see in it one of the most interesting and instructive collections illustrative of the world's progress which has ever been brought together. Would it not have been better to have allowed Lord Lytton to have remained at his post, ignoring the revolution and seeing all that is interesting in the exhibition, in common with the rest of the world.

After all the French people and French Government have not said a great deal about the revolution or sought to magnify it over much. But for the fuss made by the withdrawal of so many European Ambassadors the connection between the two events, slight and imaginary as it is, would have been completely forgotten.

WAS IT BISMARCK'S INFLUENCE?

If England was induced to retire from France because of the pressure exerted by Bismarck it will not tend to increase the satisfaction of the public at what has occurred. These are points on which no doubt Mr. Gladstone will seek information, and it will require an abler and more discreet man than Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Sir James Ferguson to parry his attacks. This particular official is known for the facility with which he loses his temper and makes a mess of his business, and, therefore, it will be desirable to have Lord Salisbury himself in the House for an hour or so in reply to Mr. Gladstone. In case that cannot be managed Mr. Gladstone is likely to run the Government rather close on the reason.

ANOTHER STORM COMING.

There is, I think, a storm coming up in another part of the heavens. I called your attention to the fact that the Irish party seemed to be fizzling out. It may have struck others as well as myself, or at any rate there is something in the air which I do not profess to be able to interpret, but which is likely to give rise to noteworthy events. I believe that a movement of a totally new kind is being projected and that it will take the Government by surprise. The Nationalist leaders may well be excused for feeling that if they go on much longer as they are doing now the taunt of the Times that their cause is bad will be justified in the eyes of the people. Did not Mr. Parnell pretty clearly indicate the other day that his tactics were about to take a different direction? He talked, indeed, of retiring with his followers from the Parliament at Westminster. That would be about the worst thing he and they could do. By the Government, on the other hand, it is naturally regarded as a consummation devoutly to be wished. It might be more difficult for the Parnellites to get back again than for them to go out.

Suppose a measure for the disfranchisement of Ireland were to be brought forward after their retirement in a solid body. Some people are much in favor of a scheme of that kind. In the absence of the eighty-six Irish members it could be passed. These contingencies and others which I will not now specify have to be kept in view. If Mr. Parnell was in earnest in suggesting the removal of the whole camp from the parliamentary field there must be some deep laid plot in his mind, fraught with great possibilities of danger to his party or perhaps to the union. No one could tell beforehand what would be the issue, but everybody would agree that it is not a step to be taken in a hurry.

That we may look for events new and strange before long I venture to predict. Affairs are in a critical state, and it must be remembered that after the present session all parties will be fixing their eyes on the next general election. Indeed, underground wires are now being moved. If the Nationalists mean to be counted in on so momentous an occasion they will be up and doing before long. A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

KILLED HIMSELF BECAUSE JILTED.

Sensational Suicide of a Young Rector of Baltimore's Most Fashionable Church.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 26.—[Special.]—The Rev. H. Greenfield Schorr, assistant rector at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. St. Paul's is the most fashionable church in this city. The poor young clergyman, it appears, fell in love with the daughter of a wealthy member of the church. She is a belle in society. Last night the clergyman hired a carriage, drove it to her home, and surprised the young lady by asking her hand in marriage. When she told him she could never become his wife he became desperate and so frightened the lady that after he left she told her father, who informed the Rev. Dr. Hodges, rector of the church, who in turn asked the police to keep a watch on the young clergyman today. Their services were not needed, as early this morning the Rev. Mr. Schorr was found dead in his study with a pistol clenched in his hand. Only a short time ago a man of McKeesport, Pa., who owed the Rev. Mr. Schorr some money, committed suicide in a similar manner.

Struck His Sister with His Fist.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26.—This afternoon Dan Curtis, colored, 22 years old, struck his sister Sarah, who is two years younger, on the neck with his fist, and now she lies in a precarious condition at the Pennsylvania Hospital. The girl desired to go out for a walk and her brother was opposed to her doing so. She attempted to force her way past him, and this so angered him that he struck her. At a late hour tonight she had not regained consciousness. She is likely to die.

Killed at Long Range.

A soldier belonging to a detachment of the Austrian army in Transylvania was recently killed by a bullet from a Mannlicher rifle discharged during target practice at a distance of more than two and a half miles.

BALL CLUBS AND PLAYERS.

AN AGREEMENT LIKELY BETWEEN THE LEAGUE AND BROTHERHOOD.

League Presidents Almost Unanimous in Support of the Classification Rule—A Peaceable Settlement Likely to Be Reached at the November Meeting—Games of the Western, American, and Inter-State Associations—Local Sports.

National.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.	American.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.
Boston	16	6	.727	St. Louis	26	10	.722
Philadelphia	14	9	.608	Brooklyn	19	12	.612
New York	14	11	.560	Cincinnati	19	15	.558
Cleveland	14	13	.518	Athletic	15	14	.517
Chicago	13	13	.500	Kansas City	17	16	.515
Pittsburg	11	15	.423	Baltimore	14	16	.466
Indianapolis	9	15	.375	Columbus	10	21	.322
Washington	6	15	.285	Louisville	8	24	.250

Western.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.	Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.
St. Paul	20	3	.869	Davenport	14	9	.608
Sioux City	16	8	.666	Quincy	13	10	.565
Omaha	16	9	.640	Springfield	11	11	.500
Denver	11	12	.478	Evansville	11	14	.440
Minneapolis	10	14	.416	Burlington	11	14	.440
St. Joseph	8	15	.347	Peoria	10	12	.454
Des Moines	7	15	.317				
Milwaukee	6	18	.250				

Games Today.

National League—Cleveland at Philadelphia.
American Association—Brooklyn at Columbus; Athletics at Baltimore; Cincinnati at Louisville; Kansas City at St. Louis.
Western Association—Denver at Omaha; St. Joseph at Sioux City.
Inter-State Association—Springfield at Quincy; Peoria at Evansville; Burlington at Davenport.

THE LEAGUE AND THE BROTHERHOOD

Probability That a Satisfactory Agreement Will Be Reached in November.

NEW YORK, May 26.—[Special.]—After the hard-fought series with the Giants Sunday was warmly welcomed by the Chicago team as the breathing period preparatory to the final struggle of the trip with Boston. Tomorrow afternoon they will give the Jersey City team a lesson in base-ball upon the Jersey City grounds. Judging from the manner in which Anson has placed his men the Jerseyites should win. Dwyer and Darling will be the battery, with Anson at first, Bastian short, Van Haltren second, Farrell third, and Flint, Sommers, and Gumbert in the outfield.

Speaking of the coming series with the bean-eaters, Anson says he will be satisfied if they break even. "Still," he added, "the hole in our infield is pretty well mended now and we may do better." He seems to be a little worried just at present as to his pitchers. Hutchinson has disappointed him in both games he has pitched on the trip. Dwyer and Gumbert are in good condition, but both have been pretty freely hit, and, with the team's fielding force disabled as it had been up to the time of Bastian's début, free hitting of course opened the way for numerous and costly errors. Tener is really the only well-conditioned, experienced man Anson has got, and he for some reason is not pitching as strong a game this season as he did last. Anson will look over what battery talent he may find upon the Boston market and may take some of it back to Chicago if he sees anything to suit him. It is not to be inferred that he is disappointed in either Dwyer, Gumbert, or Tener. On the contrary, he thinks as well of them as he ever did and is confident that each will pitch strong ball before the season closes. He further anticipates that the coming series upon the home ground, with the opportunities it will give for frequent practice, will put Krock into pitching form and will steady down Hutchinson to an effective degree.

The workings and intended moves of the brotherhood seem to be the chief subjects of discussion among the base-ball enthusiasts of Gotham. Cranks of anarchistic tendencies who a month ago predicted a Decoration-Day strike by the players have cooled down considerably, however, and now content themselves with forecasts of what the players' organization will do at the close of the season. The more prominent members of the body are close-mouthed as to the attitude the brotherhood will officially assume toward the league when it asks the latter for a change in the present arrangements between clubs and players.

The opinions of the different league club Presidents upon the situation, as published in a New York paper, show the league magnates, with the single exception of John B. Day, to be united in support of the classification rule. Mr. Day, however, seems disposed to mouth matters, a thing he can but ill afford to do at the present time, as he and his lieutenant, James Mutrie, are none too popular with the rest of the league Presidents. Judging from Mr. Day's published views he would be as likely to stick to the players as the league in case of a rupture between the two, and it is almost certain that the first manifestation of any such spirit upon his part would be the signal for the forfeiture of the present New York club's franchise.

In case of a break between clubs and players it might at first seem a good play—and it would certainly be quite a feather in the cap of the brotherhood—to have the New York club bolt the league and openly cast its fortunes with the players' organization. The end of the fight, however, if a fight there should be, would be apt to find Day, Mutrie & Co. in the soup; as a fight between the league—with its organized circuit, its money, its systematic management, its experience in base-ball legislation, and its long established name—and the brotherhood would presumably bring about the latter's ultimate defeat or result in a compromise. In either event Mutrie & Co. would be out in the cold.

There will probably be no fight, for at the November meeting of the league a committee composed of representatives of each brotherhood chapter will be asked to confer with the league and offer some better rule, if they can, than the classification rule for the protection of clubs in the smaller league cities. In other words, the league will endeavor by arbitration, by diplomacy, by amicable discussion, by every peaceable means in its power, to arrange a form of agreement that will be mutually acceptable to clubs and players. Failing in this, however, the league, to use a prominent league magnate's expression, "will throw weak-kneed league members and unreasonable players out of the grounds and continue the game."

The old polo grounds in their present dismantled condition are now the resort, particularly Sunday, of all the idlers about that section of Harlem where, before the fence was removed, lay a well kept, well ordered athletic ground. The feeling among all New York lovers of the game is strong against Day and Mutrie.

"They might just as well as not have had the grounds," said one gentleman, "but for the idiotic blunders of Mutrie. He talked to newspaper reporters until he placed the New York Aldermen in a position where they dared not favor the club even had they desired to do so, when, had he kept his mouth closed, everything might have been adjusted. Then John Day made things worse by offering money to public institutions for the privilege of using the grounds, and finally undertook to ignore the Aldermen by appealing to the Legislature. Of course Mr. Hill would not see the Aldermen ignored, and Mr. Day found out what a stump he had run against, while lovers of base-ball living in upper New York are now suffering in consequence."

It has been reported during the last day or two that the polo grounds may yet be secured. Meantime the New York club is losing hundreds of dollars at each game played at Georges. About 12,000 people witnessed the four games with Chicago. Had the same game been played at the polo grounds the attendance, with the weather enjoyed, would have been 25,000 or greater.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Sioux City Wins from the Visiting Team After a Hard Contest.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 26.—The game today was won by the home team after a most stubborn contest. The hitting on both sides was light until the windup, when Flanagan and Flood were touched up for six and seven hits, respectively. The attendance was the largest of the season and numbered over 3,000. The game was interrupted by rain fifteen minutes. Score:

Sioux City.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Joseph.	R	B	P	A	E
Cline, r. f.	2	1	1	0	1	Cartwrig't, 3b	0	2	16	0	0
Glenn, l. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Curtis, l. f.	1	3	0	0	0
Powell, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0	Ardner, 2b.	0	1	0	4	0
Genins, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Krieg, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Brosnan, 2b.	1	1	3	2	1	Shellhasse, c	0	2	5	1	0
Burks, s. s.	1	1	2	3	0	Frye, s. s.	1	0	2	3	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0	Mahoney, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Flanagan, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Campana, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0
Hellman, c.	1	2	7	2	0	Flood, p.	2	1	1	4	0
Totals	7	9	27	11	3	Totals	6	13	27	13	0

Sioux City.......0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 5—7
St. Joseph.......0 0 1 0 1 0 0 3 0—6
Earned runs—Sioux City, 2; St. Joseph, 2. Two-base hit—Curtis. Stolen bases—Sioux City, 2; St. Joseph, 4. Double plays—Flanagan-Burks, Brosnan-Burks-Powell. First base on balls—Sioux City, 4; St. Joseph, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Glenn, Powell, Genins, Brosnan. Struck out—By Flanagan, 7; by Flood, 5. Passed ball—Hellman, 1. Time—2:10. Umpire—McDermott.

Denver, 7; Omaha, 6.

OMAHA, Neb., May 26.—The home team had the Denvers downed up to the eighth inning, when the visitors took a batting spurt and knocked out seven runs in the last two innings, winning the game. Score:

Omaha.	R	B	P	A	E	Denver.	R	B	P	A	E
Messett, 1b.	1	0	14	1	0	D'lrym'le, l. f.	1	1	3	1	0
Cleveland, 3b	1	2	2	4	0	McClellan, s. s	0	2	1	5	0
Strauss, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Rowe, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Crooks, 2b.	1	2	0	4	0	McQuaid, r. f.	1	0	3	1	0
Cooney, c. f.	0	0	0	1	0	McVey, 3b.	0	1	2	3	1
Walsh, s. s.	2	0	1	6	2	Klusman, 2b.	2	2	3	3	1
Nagle, c.	0	2	6	1	0	Dolan, c.	1	2	2	1	0
Canavan, l. f.	0	2	1	0	1	Silch, c. f.	2	2	2	0	0
Clarke, p.	0	0	0	6	1	Kirby, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	6	10	*26	23	5	Totals	7	10	27	14	3

*Winning run made with one man out.
Omaha.......0 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0—6
Denver.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 2—7
Runs earned—Denver, 5. Two-base hits—Crooks, 2. Three-base hit—Cleveland, 1. Double and triple plays—McQuaid to Klusman, Crooks to Walsh. Bases on called balls—Kirby, 5; Clarke, 1. Struck out—By Kirby, 5; Clarke, 6. Passed balls—Nagle, 1; Dolan, 1. Wild pitches—Clarke, 2. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Quick.

St. Paul, 8; Des Moines, 2.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 26.—St. Paul defeated Des Moines for the third time today. The game was a pitchers' battle, in which Sowders excelled. Attendance 3,000. The score:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Des Moines.	R	B	P	A	E
Hawes, 1b.	2	1	13	1	0	Patton, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Murphy, c. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Phelan, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Pickett, s. s.	1	1	0	0	0	Smith, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Carroll, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Maskrey, l. f.	1	0	3	0	0
Reilly, 3b.	1	1	2	6	3	Whiteley, c. f.	0	0	4	0	0
Werrick, 2b.	0	0	4	1	1	Connell, 3b.	0	1	2	1	1
Farmer, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Macullar, s. s	0	0	3	0	0
Broughton, c.	2	2	5	0	0	Traffley, c.	0	0	5	0	2
Sowders, p.	0	1	1	4	0	Hart, p.	0	0	0	1	1
						Emmerke, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	8	8	27	17	4	Totals	2	2	26	7	4

NOTE—Pickett out for not touching third.
St. Paul.......3 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 0—8
Des Moines.......0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2
Runs earned—St. Paul, 3; Des Moines, 1. Two-base hits—Pickett, Broughton. Home runs—Pickett, Reilly, Broughton. Bases stolen—By Hawes, Werrick, Farmer, Patton (2), Maskrey. Double plays—Broughton-Reilly, Reilly-Werrick-Hawes. Bases on balls—By Emmerke, 9; by Hart, 4; by Sowders, 7. Struck out—By Hart, 6; by Sowders, 5. Passed balls—Traffley, 2. Wild pitches—Emmerke, 1; Hart, 1. First base on errors—St. Paul, 1; Des Moines, 3. Time—1:45. Umpire—Hurley.

Wanted to Buy the St. Paul Team.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 26.—Certain gentlemen in Milwaukee, said to represent the base-ball interest of that city, have offered $15,000 for the St. Paul team entire. Manager Barnes considers them more valuable and refuses to sell. It is claimed that Milwaukee proposed to buy the Louisville franchise in the American Association and then play with the present St. Paul team.

Rain at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—The Milwaukee-Minneapolis game today was prevented by rain.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Cincinnatis Play Two Games with the Louisvilles and Win Both.

CINCINNATI, O., May 26.—The Cincinnatis played two games with Louisville today and won them both. The morning game was contested and was won by Cincinnati in the eighth inning, when Earle cracked out a three-bagger with two men on the bases. In the afternoon the Reds had a genuine walkover. Ehret pitched for Louisville. The Reds sized him up for fourteen singles, three doubles, and two home runs. Duryea held the visitors down to four hits in the first seven innings, when Conover, a local amateur, was substituted. His pitching was hard. Attendance at both games, 8,800.

Cincinnati.......2 0 2 0 0 1 0 3 *—8
Louisville.......0 1 0 0 3 0 3 0 0—7
Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 10. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Mullane and Baldwin; Ehret and Vaughn. Umpire—Holland.

Second game:

Cincinnati.......1 5 0 0 3 1 3 3 *—16
Louisville.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3—4
Base hits—Cincinnati, 19; Louisville, 10. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Louisville, 7. Batteries—Duryea and Conover and Keenan; Ehret and Cook. Umpire—Holland.

St. Louis, 12; Kansas City, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—The Browns again pounded the Kansas City pitchers hard and won with ease today. King pitched one of his old-time games, and was invulnerable. Robinson was responsible for all the Kansas City runs, which were gifts. Comiskey was hit by a pitched ball and compelled to retire. The features of the game were Duffee's magnificent hitting and King's great pitching. The Kansas City club completed the deal for Pickett, the famous shortstop, and Sowders, pitcher of the St. Paul club, today. Pickett will cover either second or third base. Score:

St. Louis.......0 0 1 6 2 0 0 0 3—12
Kansas City.......0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3
Base hits—St. Louis, 15; Kansas City, 4. Errors—St. Louis, 7; Kansas City, 4. Batteries—King and Milligan; Swartzel and Conway and Hoover. Umpire—Ferguson.

Athletics, 6; Baltimore, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26.—Weyhing pitched a strong game at Gloucester this afternoon, the Baltimores making only two hits. Kilroy was not hit hard, but his wildness in the first inning practically gave the Athletics the game. The fielding of Hornung and Shindle was first-class. Score:

Athletics.......2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—6
Baltimore.......0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Base hits—Athletics, 9; Baltimore, 2. Errors—Athletics, 6; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Weyhing and Cross, Kilroy and Tate. Umpire—Gaffney.

Columbus, 5; Brooklyn, 4.

COLUMBUS, O., May 26.—One of the most exciting and interesting contests which have taken place on the local grounds occurred today. Attendance about 5,000. Carruthers and Mays were each slightly injured by batted balls early in the game, and gave way to Hughes and Widner. Columbus had the best of the hitting and used excellent judgment in base running, by which means they won. The score:

Columbus.......1 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 0—5
Brooklyn.......0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0—4
Base hits—Columbus, 7; Brooklyn, 5. Errors—Columbus, 5; Brooklyn, 4. Batteries—Widner and Mays and O'Connor, Carruthers and Hughes and Visner. Umpire—Goldsmith.

INTER-STATE ASSOCIATION.

Quincy Defeated at Home by the Springfield Team—Other Games.

QUINCY, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—Springfield knocked Collins out of the box in two innings today and Henry was then put in. Score of the game:

Quincy.......0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1—5
Springfield.......2 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—6
Errors—Quincy, 3; Springfield, 5. Base hits—Quincy, 5; Springfield, 7. Batteries—Collins and Henry and Demarris and Sommers and Munyan. Umpire—Burden.

Peoria, 2; Evansville, 1.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 26.—[Special.]—The Evansvilles were defeated by the Peorias this afternoon in a closely-contested game. The features of the game were the fine work of the battery for the home teams, the excellent fielding of the visitors, and a home-run drive by Whistler.

Evansville.......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Peoria.......1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2
Base hits—Evansville, 8; Peoria, 2. Errors—Evansville, 6; Peoria, 1. Batteries—Vogel and Nicholas; Bartson and Newman.

Davenport-Burlington Game Postponed.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 26.—The Davenport-Burlington game was postponed on account of rain.

NOT PLAYED TO A FINISH.

Spirited Amateur Games Interrupted by the Rain.

All the games of the City League yesterday were stopped in the third inning by rain.

The Whitings and the Picketts met for the first time this season at the Northwest grounds. A large crowd was assembled and witnessed an interesting three inning contest. The Picketts went out in one two three order. In the first inning a base on balls, Daly's sacrifice, and two successive wild pitches gave the Whitings a run. In the second, two-baggers by O'Brien and Hallstrom and a single by Mehrle gave them two earned runs. The score stood 3 to 0 at the end of the third in favor of the Whitings.

The game between the Garden Citys and the Ætnas at the South Side grounds was called at the end of the third inning. Ætnas, 4; Garden Citys, 1.

The score at the Southwest grounds at the close of the third inning was: Diamonds, 2; West Ends, 0.

North Side grounds: Franklins, 2; Brands, 1.

On and after June 2 the price of admission to City League games will be 25 cents to all parts of the grounds.

IT WAS A HARD-FOUGHT BATTLE.

The Rivals Capture a Game from the Brightons—Several Clever Plays.

The Rivals and the Brightons played a close and exciting game at the South Side grounds. The Rivals played a spirited game in the field and at the bat. The Brightons were unsteady at times and lost the game through errors. O'Meara pitched a perfect game, accepting every chance in the field and allowing no bases on balls. The battery work of O'Meara and Wernecke, the base-running of Donohue and Traynor, and the work of O'Meara at the bat were also features of the game. The score:

Rivals.	R	B	P	A	E	Brightons.	R	B	P	A	E
Wernecke, c.	0	1	10	2	0	Howard, 3b.	0	0	3	3	4
Traynor, s. s.	3	2	0	3	0	Barrett, r. f.	0	2	0	1	0
Trevin, 3b.	1	0	2	2	1	Prindiv'le, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0
Donohue, 2b.	1	0	2	2	1	Possehl, 2b.	1	0	1	2	1
O'Meara, p.	0	3	1	10	0	But'rw'th, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Cole, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Dowling, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Rooney, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Hutchins'n, c	0	0	7	1	2
Akerstrom, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Jones, s. s.	0	1	3	4	3
McAllist'r, 1b	0	0	10	0	1	Siemon, p.	0	1	0	3	1
Totals	6	8	27	19	3	Totals	4	6	27	16	11

Rivals.......0 0 2 0 1 0 1 1 1—6
Brightons.......0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3—4
Two-base hit—Barrett. Stolen bases—Rivals, 9; Brightons, 4. Passed ball—Hutchinson, 1. Wild pitch—Siemon, 1. Left on bases—Rivals, 10; Brightons, 5. Bases on balls—Rooney, Howard. Struck out—By O'Meara, 9; by Siemon, 5. Umpire—Pitt.

Amateur Notes.

THE TRIBUNE will print summaries of all amateur games sent to the office and full scores of the four City Leagues. Score sheets will be furnished on application to THE TRIBUNE counting-room.

The Elites claim a game from the Emerald Maroons, the latter not appearing.

The Young Heroes dispute the claim of the Young Stonewalls to a game by a score of 9 to 0.

The Irwins would like to hear from the Locals, Erie Whites, and Liberty Boys. Address R. Wilde, No. 58 Cass street.

The Holdens would like to receive challenges from all good clubs averaging 18 years. Address T. Mitchell, No. 2916 Farrell street.

The Young Heroes would like to hear from the Newberrys or Frank Coffey's nine. Address John O'Sullivan, No. 297 West Twelfth street.

The Chicago Stars would like to hear from amateur clubs for Sunday games, morning and afternoon. Address D. Russell, No. 635 Park avenue.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad club defeated the Wisconsin Central club yesterday by a score of 41 to 2. Only five innings were played.

The Holdens, formerly the Volunteers, defeated the Pitneys at Main and Lyman streets. The features of the game were the fielding of Murray, the pitching of Mullany, and the all-around playing of the Holdens. The batteries were Mullany and Brown of the Holdens and Burger and Miller of the Pitneys. The score:

Holdens.......2 1 1 4 *—8
Pitneys.......0 1 0 0 4—5

The Western Stars defeated the Erie Stars by a score of 19 to 5. The features of the game were the battery work of Barr and Samuel and thee hitting of the Erie Stars.

The Ashland Jrs. would like to hear from the Y. Rockets, Zo Zos, Young Royals, Y. Michigans, and Arctics. Address challenges to Jerry O'Sullivan, No. 297 West Twelfth street.

The Young Americas defeated the Servis team at Thirty-third street and Wentworth avenue by a score of 30 to 5. The batteries were Dutton and Miller of the Young Americas and Watkins and Minor of the Servis. The features of the game were the hitting of Minor, Miller, and Dutton.

The C. R. Tates defeated the Twenty-seventh street boys at Twenty-first and Purple streets. The batteries were O'Leary and Brennan of the Tates and O'Brien and Harmann of the Twenty-seventh street boys. The score:

Tates.......2 9 4 3 8—26
Twenty-seventh.......0 2 6 2 8—18

The Elites defeated the Young Crystals at De Koven and Beach streets. The features of the game were the heavy batting of Flynn and Mitchell of the Elites and Drury and Lawlor of the Crystals and the pitching of Flynn. The batteries were Flynn and Daly of the Elites and McBride and Lawlor of the Young Crystals. The score:

Elites.......6 4 1 5 0 2 0—18
Crystals.......1 1 2 2 1 0 3—10

The Clinton Stars defeated the White Rocks at Madison and Fortieth streets. The features of the game were the batting of the Clinton Stars, the battery work of Leslie and Daniels, and the fine fielding and batting of Quigley. The batteries were Leslie and Daniels of the Clinton Stars and Richtie, Lynch, and Shendle of the White Rocks. The score:

Clinton Stars.......9 3 3 3 *—18
White Rocks.......1 0 0 0 0—1

The Heroes defeated the Elms in a one-sided contest. The features of the game were the battery work of Greenhoff and Bangart and the home runs of Baine and Honisite:

Heroes.......6 4 5 3 5 6 3—32
Elms.......0 2 0 0 1 1 0—4

The Kinzies defeated the Sedgwicks at Goose Island. The feature of the game was Murphy's two home runs. The batteries were Moran and Murphy of the Kinzies and Wells and Olson of the Sedgwicks. The score:

Kinzies.......0 0 4 3 0 2 0—9
Sedgwicks.......1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

The game between the Chicago Stars and Fulton Reds was called at the end of the third inning on account of rain, the score standing 3 to 0 in favor of the Chicago Stars. But one scratch hit was made off Carlin's delivery. The batteries were Carlin and Smith for the Chicago Stars and Scotchmere and Kiernan for the Fulton Reds.

The Goodtimes defeated the Willows at Wood and Henry streets. The features of the game were the batting of Flay, Brice, and Moisand, the all around playing of the Goodtimes, and a running catch at second at Flay. The batteries were Brice and Sullivan of the Goodtimes and Geulorux and Desmonds of the Willows. The score:

Goodtimes.......0 1 2 0 5 0 *—8
Willows.......1 0 2 0 0 1 1—4

The Ashland Jrs. defeated the Resolutes at Thirteenth street and Oakley avenue. The features of the game were the batting of the Ashland Jrs. and pitching of McCuen. The batteries were McCuen and Sullivan of the Ashland Jrs. and Griffin and Mack and Healy of the Resolutes. The score:

Ashland Jrs.......5 8 1 4 6—24
Resolutes.......1 0 2 1 1—5

The Lightweights defeated the Blue Labels at Twenty-fifth and La Salle streets. The features of the game were the pitching of Bell and the catching of Kohn. The batteries were Bell and Koan of the Lightweights and Burns and Morgan of the Blue Labels. The score:

Lightweights.......0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 3—5
Blue Labels.......2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

The Lightweights defeated a picked nine at Twenty-fifth and La Salle streets. The feature of the game was the batting of Weir of the Lightweights. The score:

Lightweights.......3 1 1 1 0 4 2—12
Picked nine.......0 0 0 3 1 1 1—6

GENERAL BASE-BALL NEWS.

Lightweights Defeat the Maroons.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 26.—[Special.]—The Burlington lightweights defeated the Chicago Maroons today in an interesting game. Features of the game were Molander's (Chicago Maroons) fine batting and Niedert's (Maroons) home run hit over the right field fence in the ninth inning. The score:

Lightweights.......1 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 0—5
Maroons.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2—4
Batteries—Lightweights, Hennessy and Mesmer; Maroons, Miller and Klose. Base hits—Lightweights, 6; Maroons, 9. Errors—Lightweights, 1; Maroons, 4. Umpire—Ryan.

Decatur Against Danville.

DECATUR, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—The Decatur and Danville clubs of the Illinois-Indiana League had a sharply contested game at the park today in the presence of 500 people. Wet grass made the ball hard to handle. The score:

Danville.......0 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 0—4—9
Decatur.......1 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—5
Base hits—Danville, 5; Decatur, 3. Errors—Danville, 6; Decatur, 11. Batteries—Danville, Mauk and Schultz; Decatur, Conn and Callendar.

MISCELLANEOUS SPORTING NEWS.

Prize-Fight on the Prairie.

What was considered by the spectators as the best prize battle ever fought near Chicago came off early yesterday morning on the prairie at Forty-eighth and Twelfth streets. The principals were Tommy Morgan, who claims the featherweight championship of Chicago and says he has won eleven battles in succession, and Joseph Roulo, a 19-year-old French boy who defeated his opponent in two battles. The purse consisted of a $50 prize and the receipts—$225 in all. About 125 Chicago sports left the city at 4 o'clock yesterday morning to witness the fight on the prairie.

The men came to the scratch at 6:30 and fought for an hour and eight minutes. Roulo was in better condition than his opponent, and tipped the scales at 121½. Morgan was not weighed, but he looked to be about 127. From the start Morgan assumed the defensive, confining himself to receiving the Frenchman's blows. Roulo forced the fighting through fourteen rounds. Morgan took the punishment like a bull-dog, seeking to tire his opponent out. Roulo pounded him until he became exhausted. By that time Morgan's face and body looked like raw beef. Both his eyes were shut and had to be opened with a lance.

In the fifteenth round both men showed utter exhaustion. They could hardly raise their arms. In this round and the next no fighting was done. In the last round—the seventeenth—Morgan crowded Roulo against the ropes. The Frenchman could not parry the short-arm blows of his opponent, though they were of no particular force. A shove felled Roulo to the ground, and he was unable to get up. Morgan was thereupon declared the winner.

It was the general opinion of spectators that Morgan was no fighter compared with Roulo, as the latter was the pluckier and more scientific. All agreed that it was one of the best fights ever witnessed in the neighborhood of Chicago.

Criniere Wins the Prix de Diane.

PARIS, May 26.—The race for the Prix de Diane was run today and was won by Criniere, Victoria Regina finishing second, Reine des Pres third, and Korrigane fourth. There were twelve starters. Anita, Medyn, and Miss Glendyne held a decided lead until the stables were passed, when Reine des Pres came up and the four ran neck and neck for some distance. Then Criniere forged ahead, Victoria Regina following. There was an exciting struggle between the leaders to the post, Criniere, who was urged to her utmost, coming in a winner by half a length. Victoria Regina finished four lengths ahead of Reine des Pres, who was followed closely by Korrigane. The others were badly beaten. In the last betting the odds were 6 to 1 against Criniere, 4 to 1 against Victoria Regina, 5 to 1 against Reine des Pres, and 14 to 1 against Korrigane.

Horses Coming to Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 26.—[Special.]—Porter Ashe's string of race-horses leave tomorrow for Chicago. It consists of Geraldine, Floodtide, Louis P., Gladstone, and Abdul. Dan Hennessy takes Welcome and McGinnis to the same place. Tom Hazlett will start for Denver with Louis Marden and others. A great aggregation of trotters is quartered at the Bay District track and Orrin Hickok is working the famous Stamboul and Fred S. in form, and both are expected to knock seconds off their records. L. H. Griffin has a string of twelve in training, among them the fleet pacer Albert.

Victory of American Tennis Players.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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DUBLIN, May 26.—The American tennis players were sweeping everything before them yesterday. Hamilton took three straight sets from Ernest Renshaw and captured the Irish championship. Lewis and Hilyard beat Hamilton and the champion, securing the first double. Ditson of Boston has arranged a match between George Kerr, the Irish professional, and Pettit of Boston in America this summer. Probably other foreign players will compete in the Newport tournament, but details are not yet fixed.

Reddy Hennessey Knocked Out.

PEORIA, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—Reddy Hennessey of Brooklyn, who was whipped in a prize fight here about a month ago by Gallagher, was unable to go against a Peorian last night. About midnight a special train left over the Toledo, Peoria & Western Road with Hennessey, Welch, and fifty sporting men. They had along a circus tent. They pitched a ring in the edge of Fulton County and the fight commenced. Welch has only been in the ring twice. He is but 19 years old, and weighs twenty pounds less than Hennessey, but he is a fighter. He won first blood and knocked Hennessey completely out in the seventh round.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The dead body of Elijah Bowers was found in the woods near Lima, O., bearing indications of murder.

The Rev. J. R. Moxley and the Rev. John Moxley of Batesville, Ark., were drowned Saturday while fishing in a lake.

Adam L. Brown, the Postmaster at Bloomfield, N. J., has been suspended. It is reported that there is a shortage of $1,200 in his accounts, and charges of neglect of duty are made against him.

The court at Jackson, Tenn., Saturday ruled out some of the most important depositions on which the Rev. Fred C. Howard relied in his suit for $50,000 damages against several prominent Baptists and two newspapers.

Ernest S. Baldwin, aged 20, from Emporia, Kas., took strychnine Friday night and died in great agony at Kansas City. He was a confirmed opium eater and was infatuated with a married variety actress now performing in Wichita.

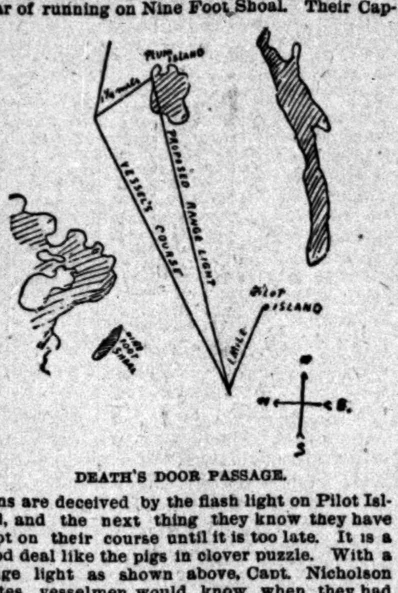
A MARINE PUZZLE SOLVED.

DEATH'S DOOR CAN BE ROBBED OF ITS TERRORS BY RANGE LIGHTS.

Result of a Quarter Century's Study on the Problem by Capt. Nicholson—The Passage Might Be Made as Safe as Any on the Lakes Instead of the Most Dangerous—Plans for Mutual Marine Insurance—The Harlem Making Good Time in Getting Away from the Tioga.

No spot on the great lakes is better named than Death's Door, the entrance from Lake Michigan into Green Bay. The vessels wrecked at that point since there was a lake marine would make a large fleet, and boats continue to go on with a regularity alarming to owners and underwriters. Pilot Island, the point where they come to grief, is about 600 feet in diameter and has a flash light. It is seldom without a wrecked vessel resting upon it somewhere.

A way to make Death's Door as safe as any passage on the lakes is now suggested by Capt. Nicholson of the Peshtigo line of barges. Capt. Nicholson has been sailing from Chicago to Green Bay twice a week for a quarter of a century. He says that if a range light and fog-horn were placed on Plum Island no Captain could ever mistake the way. The trouble now is that boats going into the passage from Lake Michigan are kept too far to the northward for fear of running on Nine Foot Shoal. Their Captains are deceived by the flash light on Pilot Island, and the next thing they know they have kept on their course until it is too late. It is a good deal like the pigs in clover puzzle. With a range light as shown above, Capt. Nicholson states, vesselmen would know when they had gone just far enough toward Pilot Island, and all uncertainty would be ended. He also favors the replacing of the present flash light on Pilot Island with a fixed light. The present light is extremely deceptive. When it flashes it appears much nearer than it really is, and when it dies away the reverse is true.



DEATH'S DOOR PASSAGE.

A number of old-time mariners who were shown Capt. Nicholson's plan most earnestly agreed that he had solved the perpetual puzzle Captains had to solve at Death's Door. As several million dollars in floating property going through the door weekly is exposed to loss the Lighthouse Inspector of this district ought at once to take steps toward establishing the range lights proposed. There is ample space on Plum Island to give the range.

THE C. C. BARNES OFF PILOT ISLAND.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 26.—The tug Monarch pulled off the schr Barnes from Pilot Island and brought her here today. The diver has patched her bottom so that one pump keeps her free. The Monarch will take her to Manitowoc tonight, where she will be repaired.

Mutual Vessel-Owners' Insurance.

Efforts are being made to form a mutual insurance company to insure vessels sailing from this port, and in furtherance of the project some alleged statistics of the losses to Chicago sail craft during the seasons of 1886-87 are given. The facts, however, do not bear out the figures in these statistics. In 1886 there were registered at the Chicago Custom-House as hailing from Chicago a total sail tonnage of 47,368, valued at $1,421,040. Of this there were total losses of 2,168 tons, valued at $67,500, or over 4.75 per cent. To this must be added 4 per cent for general and particular averages where losses were not total, making 8.75 per cent as the actual cost of insurance. This does not include bad debts, expenses, taxes, or interest on capital invested.

In 1887, out of 46,210 tons, valued at $1,233,500, there were lost 1,120 tons, valued at $30,500, making the actual cost of insurance on Chicago sail vessels that season 6.50 per cent, including 4 per cent for general and particular averages. On Chicago steam craft lost during the same year it is stated the loss was 2 per cent. One propeller valued at $40,000 was lost out of a total valuation of $1,385,000. The per cent of total losses was 2.95 instead of 2.

Vessel-owners' mutual insurance may be feasible on the lakes, notwithstanding all the difficulties in the way of an agreement on classification and collection of assessments, but it will not do to underestimate losses in previous seasons, or somebody will be grievously disappointed when assessments roll up. It is possible marine insurance is too high, but if the season keeps up with anything like the present rate of losses the companies will not have made much money when accounts are closed next December.

Navigation of Detroit River.

The Lighthouse Officer has issued the following notices:

A first-class can buoy, painted black, will be placed in about five fathoms of water at the eastern extremity of the shoal off Point Aux Barques, about two and a half miles from the light. Its exact position will be published later. This is to enable vessels shaping their course either northward or southward to do so with some certainty as to the extreme limit of the shoal.

The directions for passing over Grosse Point Flats given in the buoy list for 1889 are correct, except that the depth of water is one foot less than when the directions were written, and should read fifteen feet, instead of sixteen. Heavily laden vessels in coming down would do well when about halfway between the lightship and the stake at the head of the river to edge off a little to the eastward of the range. In going up pass the stake at about three or four hundred feet and work slowly onto the range.

The Harlem Gaining on the Tioga.

The Harlem developed good speed running to Mackinaw, making the distance in exactly twenty-four hours. The Tioga, which left here twenty-five minutes after her, was an hour and twenty minutes behind at the Straits. Both boats are deeply laden. The Harlem's time is excellent for the down trip, with heavy winds and sea.

Nautical Notes.

The Wissahickon is aground at Grosse Point, Detroit River. A ferryboat has gone to her help.

The tug Swain this morning brought into Buffalo the Kingfisher, lumber laden, which had water-logged at the foot of Lake Michigan. She was leaking some on the way down.

High northwest winds prevailed at the head of Lake Michigan yesterday. Several vessels were sheltered under St. Helena. Last evening the wind fell and shifted to northeast. All detained vessels are starting out.

The initial trip of the Steamer City of Detroit on her St. Joseph run Wednesday will be made the occasion of an excursion across the lake, to which many vesselmen and others of the city have been invited. She will leave the Lake Superior at Rush street at 8 a. m.

The following additional charters were made Saturday at Cleveland: Schr Fayette Brown, Fluxstone, Kelly's Island to Portage, $1; stmr Jim Sheriffs, coal, Sandusky to West Superior, 40 cents; schr Lone Star, coal, Huron to Bay City, 40 cents; barge Minnie Davis, coal, Sandusky to Port Huron, 40 cents.

Detroit marine men have never been able to get over their chagrin that in the various lots of steamships turned out contemporaneously at Detroit and Buffalo the boats built at the latter place have been the speediest. A year ago the Hudson and Harlem came from the Detroit shipyard about the same time the Owego and Chemung came out at Buffalo. The *Free Press* makes the following comparison. Its figures may be right or not: "The fastest steamships on the lakes are the Owego and Chemung, built and owned in Buffalo. Next to them come the Hudson and Harlem, built by the Detroit Dry-Dock Company from Kirby's designs. The Buffalo boats make about five hours better time between Buffalo and Chicago than the Detroit ones, but those five hours are expensive, and it is doubtful if it pays to save them. In the first place the Buffalo boats are much larger and cost 25 per cent more than the Hudson and Harlem. In the second place their running expenses are heavier. Their consumption of coal is 100 per cent greater, while their carrying capacity is 20 per cent less, and all to gain five hours' time."

Vessel Movements.

Port Dalhousie—Up—Annie M. Peterson.

Cheboygan—Cleared—Bay State, Chicago.

Ahnapee—Departed—Clara, steam yacht Lilly.

Holland—Arrived—Macatawa, O. C. Williams.

Toledo—Cleared—Schr Nassua, Milwaukee, coal.

Port Colborne—Arrived—Rhoda Emily, S. Neelsen.

Duluth—Arrived—H. J. Johnson. Departed—City of Traverse, to Chicago.

Milwaukee—Arrived—Neshoto, Mercur, Delaware, Ralph, Woolson, coal.

South Chicago—Arrived—Laurina. Sailed—Massachusetts, E. S. Williams.

Manitowoc—Arrived—Lydia, Emma L. Nielser, Unadilla. Departed—Speed.

Erie—Arrived—Conemaugh, Lehigh, Fitzgerald. Cleared—Philadelphia, Chicago.

Fairport—Arrived—James Couch, ore. Cleared—T. W. Palmer, Buffalo; New Orleans, Marquette, light.

Manistee—Arrived—Emeline, Sardinia, Hall, A. Laurie, Michelson, W. Dall, Walhalla, Marshall. Sailed—Rietz, Chicago.

Escanaba—Arrived—Metacomet, Estell, C. Foster, Young America, Corona, Dyer, Lease, Planet, Uranus, Owasco. Cleared—Kitchen, Fayette, Minnesota, Metacomet, Chicago; Oceanica, Buffalo; Marengo, Swain, Helvetia, Cleveland; Corona, Davidson, Ashtabula.

Marquette—Arrived—Butteroni, Galatea, Oregon, S. H. Foster, Perew, Hebard, Wilson, Kershaw, Brink, Tremble. Cleared—Hope, Olwell, Baldwin.

Cleveland—Arrived—D. P. Rhodes, H. D. Alverson, ore; Iron Age, Wocoken, L. Schickluna, M. A. Muir, M. P. Barkalow, light.

Minnesville—Down—Pewaukee, H. Smith, F. Woods, Vestry, Boscobel, Wood, Clara, Lineria, Minerva, Adirondac, Peshtigo, Alert. Wind southeast, light.

Ashland—Arrived—Iron King, Iron Queen, Arctic, Sunshine, Ogarita, M. M. Drake. Departed—Elfinmere, Wodena, Drake, Louisiana, ore, to Cleveland; Homer, lumber, to Chicago.

Buffalo—Arrived—Owego, Rochester, Albany, Jewett, Clarion. Cleared—With sundries: Rochester, Delaware, Jewett, Albany, for Chicago. With coal: Wilbur, for Gladstone; Wyoming, Page, Hayes, for Chicago.

Mackinaw City—Down—Russia, 9:30 p. m.; Wilcox, 10; Eddy Shaw, 12:40 a. m.; Monteagle, Noyes, 6:20; Nebraska, Lighton, 6:40; Montana, S. King, 10:40; Julia Merrill, Harlem, 11:30; Tioga, 12:50 p. m.; Corona, 1; Naiad, 3; May Durr and consort, 4; Chicago, Itaska, 4:30. Up—O'Neill, Hinchman, 4:20 a. m.; R. Mills, Kate Kelley, 5; E. Williams, M. J. Wilcox, 6:10; Pahlow, 6:40; Rust, Tokio, 7:10; Alice Norris, Cuba, 8; Escanaba, 11; Egan, 11:10; Townsend and consort, 1:30 p. m.; Ballentine, Ironton, 4. Wind northeast, light.

Sault Ste. Marie—Up—Brown, 10:10 p. m.; S. E. Sheldon, Ely, 5:15 a. m.; Caledonia, Mather, 7:20; Hackett, McGregor, Tower, 8:30; Continental, Holland, 9:30; Farwell, Rutter, 10:10; Hale, Kent, 10:50; R. Holland, Sherwood, Stephenson, 12:30 p. m.; Gratwick, 3:10; Nicol, 4:50; Spinner, Godfrey, Shawnee, 6:00. Down—C. H. Green, Con Smith, Bell, 8:30 p. m.; Fedora, 6:40 a. m.; F. L. Vance, 8:50; Columbia, Comrade, 11:40; Emery Owen, Michigan, Nicholson, 1:00 p. m.; Henry Chisholm, Alva Bradley, 4:00.

Detroit—Up—Gordon Campbell, 1:40 p. m.; Gladstone, Fayette Brown, Wagstaff, 2; Philadelphia, 2:50; Nassau, 4; Red, White, and Blue, Ben Hur, M. Hurlbut, Butts, Clint, Brockway, Loveland, Danforth, 5:30; Bessemer and consort, Nevada, 6:10; prop Delaware, 8; Castle, H. W. Sage, J. S. Richards, 9:50; Averill, 10. Down—Newburg, 1:50 a. m.; Schuette, Boyce, Cormorant, Wall, 2; Clyde, 2:30; Raleigh, Adams, George, 6:30; Susquehanna, 7:30; Parnell, 8:40; Mystic, Racine, 8:40; Groh, Josephine, 10:10; North Star, 11:50; Morley, Ewan, 12:30 p. m.; Boston, 12:40; Crusader, G. W. Clinton, Mary Lyon, 2:30; Rugee, 3:30; Argonaut, Snook, 8; Barnum and consort. Arrived—Ioxo, Specular.

Port Huron—Up—J. P. Donaldson and Consorts, 10:20 p. m.; Mark Hopkins and Consort, 10:30; Canister and Consorts, 11:00; A. Folsom and Consorts, 11:20; Passadena, A. Cobb, 11:45; John Mitchell, 12:00; Lothair and Consorts, 12:30 a. m.; Nahant, 1:10; Juniata, 1:35; Kalkaska, 2:00; W. H. Wolf, 2:15; Pridgeon, 2:45; Arabia, 3:00; Heather Belle, 5:00; Worthington 5:30; Smith & Post, 7:15; Devereux, 7:25; Magruder, 9; Inter-Ocean and consorts, 9:30; Ohio, 11; Kasota, 12:25 p. m.; F. W. Seeler and consorts, 12:45; A. P. Grover, N. J. Gibbs, 1; F. McBrier and consorts, 1:15; S. Largell and consort, 1:30; S. E. Peck, 1:35; Cuba, 2; Nipigon and consorts, 3; W. R. Stafford, 3:40; Roumania and consort, 4; Topeka, 5; Grand Traverse, 6:30; S. F. Hodge, 7:45; C. F. Curtis and consort, 8:20; Frost, Philada, 9. Down—Clinton and consort, 12:25 p. m.; T. W. Snook, 12:45; Wissahickon, 3:20; Samoa, David Vance, Eliza Gerlach, 5; S. S. Wilhelm, Aurora, David Dows, 5:10; Specular, 5:30.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber, cedar, wood, etc.—Props Daisy Day, Montague; Scott, Muskegon; Oswegatchie, Oscoda; Annie Laura, Roanoke, Manistee; Otis, Menominee; Westover, Marinette; schrs O. R. Johnson, Lyman M. Davis, Andrew Jackson, Live Oak, Muskegon; Jessie L. Boyce, Marinette; Magnet, Thomas Parsons, Oscoda; H. C. Potter, Au Sable; Lookout, Jennie Mullin, Masonville; C. L. Fick, South Haven; Bell Brown, Prentiss Bay; M. E. Cook, Ludington. With sundries—Props Conestoga, Hudson, Commodore, Scranton, Buffalo; Peerless, Duluth. With coal—Props Germanic, Erie; A. P. Wright, H. E. Packer, Buffalo; schr Emma C. Hutchinson, Erie.

Cleared with grain, etc.—Props Avon, Alaska, Syracuse, Buffalo; Alma Munro, Kingston; schr Gracie M. Filer, Collingwood; Reuben Doud, Kingston. Light—Props S. K. Martin, M. C. Neff, Muskegon; George C. Markham, Manistee; tug H. S. Sill, Racine.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Lecture on Augustus Cæsar.

Last evening the Rev. C. J. Adams, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, on Western avenue, delivered the second lecture of the series entitled "The Cæsars and Christianity," the subject last evening being "Augustus Cæsar." The lecturer opened his remarks with the statement, Conspiracies are consummated by two classes, villains and their dupes. Conspiracy brought about the death of Julius Cæsar; conspiracy brought about the death of Jesus Christ. Brutus struck the blow which killed Julius Cæsar. Marc Antony, an astute politician, a magnificent soldier, and a leader of men, seized the opportunity to avail himself of Julius Cæsar's death. Marc Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus formed a triumvirate, and by assassination established their authority. Aided by pandering to the voluptuousness and licentiousness of his rivals, Augustus gradually came into complete power. The Republic was lost, the Empire was founded.

Julius Cæsar was a man of great physical strength, a magnanimous man, but this Augustus Cæsar, lame, cadaverous, and mean in appearance, was the same in character, a tyrant and a wretch, delighting in cruelty. Julius Cæsar recognized a God in Nature; Augustus Cæsar had no conception of God. On his death bed he gathered his robes about him and said: "Have I acted my part well? Then applaud me."

Fourteen years after his death a lad was born—a carpenter's son. Compare the character of the one who founded the Roman Empire and the character of Him who founded the empire which is today growing, whose armies are now marching on. Julius Cæsar was defective; Augustus Cæsar was defective. Jesus Christ was perfect, and to Him all must come.

Socialists on Dr. Cronin's Murder.

Tommy Morgan yesterday introduced a resolution at the Waverly Hall Socialistic meeting which said: "This meeting respectfully expresses its abhorrence of the barbarous assassination of Dr. Cronin, and the fervent hope that his murderers will be brought to speedy justice. That we see nothing in this horrible crime that affects the fundamental justice of the Irish Land League movement to destroy the curse of the Irish people and all people—landlordism. That it is our conviction that the fundamental cause of this murder is the common selfish struggle of unprincipled men to amass wealth, and that so long as the stolen dollars in the hand of the unknown murderer will purchase as much of the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of this life as will the hard-earned dollar of the honest worker murderers and thieves will find their victims in the ideal reformatory organization as well as in private life."

It was adopted.

Prof. Orchardson opened the meeting by introducing his weekly contribution of resolutions. The first one declared that the defeat of the Merritt Anti-Trust bill was "another illustration of the fact that the Senate is an importation of the House of Lords, which is, of course, only an organization to enable the classes to rob the masses."

Still Burgling the West Side.

Burglars have been getting in their work on the West Side during the last week. Last Thursday the French Catholic Church on Sibley street was broken into, and the silver communion service, valued at $150, was stolen. Mrs. Samuel Parker of No. 375 West Polk street was robbed of $200. John Stevorak of No. 315 West Twelfth street lost goods and money to the amount of $50. A. Purdeaux of No. 445 South Morgan street was relieved of a watch and chain valued at $65, the jewelry being stolen from under his pillow. Mrs. Goodman of No. 595 South Canal street lost a watch and six rings worth nearly $100. Grayland & Midland's store, at 226 Blue Island avenue, was entered and a small quantity of goods stolen. P. Hickey of 307 Centre avenue is mourning the loss of goods valued at $120. It is supposed that all these burglaries were committed by the same gang, as certain "ear-marks" were left at each place. None of the property has been recovered.

The Independent Club.

G. W. Crowell presided over the deliberations of the Independent Club last night at Waverly Hall, and Joe Gruenhut was announced to talk on "The Lunacy of Mrs. Parsons and Tommy Morgan." He said the unveiling of the haymarket monument next Thursday suggested the subject. He knew both Mr. Morgan and Mrs. Parsons intimately. Men and women of that stamp, he said, were the cause of the misfortune of the haymarket riot.

John Simpson said the city was ruled by thieves and thugs, and that if Mayor Cregier would wipe out the entire police force the city would be better off than it is.

A Singular Accident.

John Mitchell of No. 148 South Halsted street was seriously if not fatally injured by a piece of iron that fell from the eighth story of the Tacoma Building, at La Salle and Madison streets, yesterday afternoon. The iron weighed nearly two pounds, and was broken off a pillar by some plumbers who were at work on one of the top floors. It struck Mitchell a glancing blow, cutting the scalp about six inches and fracturing the skull. Frank Cominsky, a nephew of the injured man, was with him at the time, and took him home in a carriage. Dr. Henry Tomboecken thinks Mitchell will die.

Items.

H. E. Perrine and wife, formerly Mrs. Oscar Folsom, of Buffalo, are at the Grand Pacific.

The 20-months-old boy baby of Mr. and Mrs. Max Kallam fell from the third-story back porch of the house at No. 149 West Twelfth street and was instantly killed.

The body of Thomas Foster was taken from the lake at Pullman yesterday. He had been employed on a dredging scow and it is supposed that he was accidentally drowned. The police are making an investigation, however. The deceased was about 40 years old.

The Building Committee of the Woman's Medical College has completed arrangements for a new building, to cost $20,000. It will be of brick and stone, with all the latest improvements, and will accommodate about 250 students. It will be located next to the present building at Lincoln and Harrison streets. The contract will be let this week and the building completed by September.

The West Madison street patrol wagon was called to the house of William Bringham, No. 732 Washington boulevard, yesterday afternoon to remove Maggie Doyle to the hospital. She was taken to the County Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital, and the Home for Women and Children at Ogden avenue and Paulina street, but was refused admittance at each of the institutions because she had scarlet-fever. She was taken back to the house of Mr. Bringham, who is her brother-in-law. She went to his house Thursday.

Frank Crockett, a young man well known in police circles, left his room at Thomas Thurston's, No. 4143 Langley avenue, a couple of days ago. The suddenness of his departure was explained by the disappearance of $200 belonging to Mr. Thurston, who notified the police. Officers found Crockett in Gaynor's saloon at No. 76 Fourth avenue. When searched at the station he had $189. He was booked on a charge of larceny.

A woman about 21 years old, and plainly dressed, was found Saturday in a grove at Woodlawn. She was unconscious and was removed to the office of Dr. Frank Barber. The doctor soon discovered that she had taken poison, but with proper remedies restored her to consciousness, and after an hour of hard work on his part she seemed on the road to recovery. She said her name was Julia Welder and that she had been employed at No. 353 North Market street. She died soon after being removed to the County Hospital, without having given any further particulars.

VISITING PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The Members of the Presbyterian General Assembly Call on President Patton.

NEW YORK, May 26.—At the morning session of the General Assembly yesterday a telegram was read from the Southern Assembly announcing their concurrence in the amendment made to the report of the Coöperation Committee on Church Work.

Col. E. F. Shepard, Chairman of the Committee on Sabbath Observance, presented the report of that committee. Among the recommendations offered by the committee was one that the assembly commend to other Christian bodies the American Sabbath Union. With the exception of the recommendation relating to petitioning the changing of the date for the inauguration of the President of the United States to the first Wednesday in March the report was adopted. The portion referring to the inauguration was referred back to the committee.

At 10:45 the assembly adjourned and in a body the convention proceeded to the Pennsylvania Railroad on their excursion to Princeton, N. J.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 26.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, filling fifteen cars, were guests here yesterday. There were speeches of welcome by President Patton and others, and a response by Moderator W. C. Roberts. The afternoon was devoted to inspection, and the party returned to New York in the evening.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 26.—The Southern Presbyterian Assembly was opened at 9 o'clock yesterday. The report of the Committee on Sabbath Observance was submitted. The first section of the report was a resolution in favor of a petition to Congress to make the days of inauguration the first Wednesday in March or the last Wednesday in April, to avoid the serious occasion for Sabbath-breaking that arises from having the inauguration occur near the beginning of the week. Dr. Woodrow moved that the resolution be stricken out as proposing an action contrary to the principles of the church. The motion was carried. A second resolution provided that the assembly indorse a petition to Congress to adopt a law against Sunday work, except works of necessity and mercy, so far as the jurisdiction of the General Government extends, with the usual exceptions in favor of those who observe another day of the week as Sabbath. It was adopted with the amendment that the assembly instead of indorsing the petition advises its people to sign it. A petition urging ministers and members to refrain from traveling on Sunday, except in cases of necessity and mercy, was carried. The next annual session will be held in Asheville, N. C.

The Order of the Iron Hall All Right.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 26.—[Special.]—Many of the delegates to the biennial supreme sitting of the Order of the Iron Hall, to be held in Nebraska this week, have stopped in Indianapolis to ascertain the condition of affairs at headquarters, and they find no cause for alarm in the court proceedings instituted a few days ago for the appointment of a receiver. The supreme officers have prepared an answer in which they show that they have in their hands a reserve fund of $600,000, in addition to which they hold a sick benefit fund of $50,000.

Dislike Leniency Toward Sim Coy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 26.—[Special.]—The executive officers of the Committee of One Hundred are displeased over the action of the President in remitting the fine of Sim Coy, the Democratic politician who is serving a term in the penitentiary for election frauds, and they have expressed their dissatisfaction in resolutions. They think that they should have been consulted. William Henderson, the foremost member of the committee, was, however, one of the men who signed the petition for the remission of the fine.

Single Tax Party in Dakota.

YANKTON, Dak., May 26.—[Special.]—A new party has been formed in South Dakota known as the Single Tax party. It was organized at Huron Saturday and a central committee appointed. It is the purpose of this party to open the campaign in the new State of South Dakota with the ultimate view of incorporating the single tax principles into the State Constitution. The advocates of the new theory maintain that all public revenues should ultimately be raised by a single tax on the value of the bare land.

Muskegon's New Public Library.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 26.—[Special.]—The corner-stone of the new Hackley Public Library building was laid Saturday with appropriate ceremonies, the city officers and other officials, with the Board of Education, scholars and teachers of the schools participating. This is the building which Charles Hackley, a wealthy Muskegon lumberman, gave $125,000 to establish and maintain. The ceremonies were witnessed by a large concourse of people.

Ex-Secretary Bayard to Marry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The marriage of ex-Secretary Bayard to Miss Mary Willing Clymber is announced to take place June 12 in St. John's Episcopal Church in this city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

Happiness is a great blessing, and can be purchased with a bottle of Hall's Hair Renewer.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

A Good Appetite is essential to good health; but at this season the blood may be impure, that tired feeling predominant, and the appetite lost. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, toning the digestion, and giving strength to the nerves and health to the whole system.

Dizziness, Unpleasant Taste

"I wish to enroll my name as one of those who have derived health from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For many years I have taken it, especially in the early spring, when I am troubled with dizziness, dullness, unpleasant taste in my mouth in the morning. It removes this bad taste, relieves my headache, and makes me feel greatly refreshed." JOHN BINNS, 663 Forty-third-st., Town of Lake, Chicago, Ill.

Be Sure to Get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

HOOLEY'S—The Great, Big BOSTON HOWARD ATHENÆUM COMPANY.
Last Call and Entire Change of Bill.
Charlie Reed, Billy Emerson, Cinquevalli, Harry Kennedy, And all the great stars.
GALA DECORATION-DAY MATINEE THURSDAY, Also Wed. and Sat. Matinees and Every Evening.
MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 3d, Augustin Daly's Co. Railroad of Love. TICKET SALE Now Open.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
Randolph-st. | And two Bijou Theatres. | Near Clark.
NEW WONDERS IN CURIO HALLS.
McGLONE'S IRISH COMEDY CO. 10 CTS. TO ALL.

DUFFY'S PURE
MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

This Whiskey is neither prepared for nor sold as a beverage. It is a REMEDY, and the most certain remedy ever discovered for Pneumonia, Quick Consumption, Malaria, Wasting Diseases, Weak Women, or Feeble Men. The direct principle on which it acts is to healthily stimulate Nature, and it does this in every case.

Be careful in buying, and take only Duffy's, no matter how hard the dealer may try to sell you his own.

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

LACK OF LIFE.

When the pulse beats feebly; when the energy is gone; when the appetite is weak and sleep uncertain, then the body is in a condition of actual "low life." No matter what the causes may have been, Nature has given way, and unless her strength is restored disease is certain to take possession of the body. The first thing any doctor does in such a case is to assist Nature. Here are some instances:

Prof. Austin Flint of Bellevue (New York) College says: "The judicious use of alcoholic stimulants is one of the striking characteristics of progress in the practice of medicine during the last half-century."

The celebrated Dr. J. M. Carnwall says: "I am most happy to say, after a very thorough test, that for persons suffering with nervous and general debility or any wasting disease, or for delicate persons or invalids, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the best tonic and purest stimulant with which I am acquainted."

There are no higher scientific authorities than these, and they speak volumes. Beware of all bottled whiskies which may be offered you, except Duffy's. It has stood the test of time and is absolutely pure.

Constitutional Catarrh.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind—one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his Radical Cure has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is instantaneous in affording relief in all head colds, sneezing, snuffling, and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste, and hearing, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver, and kidneys.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER; price, $1.
POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

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In ONE MINUTE the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp, and Nervous Pains, Strains, and Weakness. The first and only pain-killing Plaster. A perfect, new, original, instantaneous, infallible, and safe Antidote to Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.

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Virgin Pure Olive Oil.
Guaranteed Highest Quality Table Olive Oil, and
THE FINEST FOR SALADS.
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Epicures and Lovers of FINE OLIVES, TRY THEM.
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If you cannot obtain from YOUR grocer, write to us and we will direct you to some reliable grocer in your neighborhood where they can be purchased.
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CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON.............Manager.
Donnelly & Girard,
In Paul M. Potter's Comedy, the
CITY DIRECTORY.
TONIGHT AT 8.
AS GREAT —A— SUCCESS —AS— NATURAL GAS.
"Echoes of Old Times." "Very Near It." The Rosebuds! The Bunco! The Queen of Burlesque! Cork-Room of the Tivoli!
NOTE—The prices at Wednesday and Saturday's Matinees and at the SPECIAL MATINEE THURSDAY Will be from 25c to $1.00.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Last Nights—Matinee Thursday (Decoration Day) and Saturday.
Antony and Cleopatra
Under the direction of Abbey, Schoeffel, and Grau, by
MRS. POTTER,
Accompanied by Kyrle Bellew and New York cast.
Monday, June 3—MRS. LANGTRY.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
This Evening—17th Performance
Little Lord Fauntleroy
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Special Matinee Decoration Day,
Thursday Next, May 30. Seats now on sale.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.
TONIGHT, the distinguished artiste,
ADA GRAY,
In her famous
EAST LYNNE.
Tuesday Afternoon—Benefit of Geo. W. Reed.

WEST SIDE PARK.
Spring Running Races.
5 Races Today, with 42 Entries.
Admission, 50 cents.
Wisconsin Central trains leave at 1:15, 1:30, and 2:15 p. m. Madison and Lake-st. cars to main entrance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
BEGINNING TUESDAY, JUNE 4. First Production of the Powerful Drama, the SPIDER'S WEB, By Paul Potter and Harry Hamlin.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.
JOLLY COMEDIAN KARL GARDNER SWEET SINGER
In his Tyrolean Comedy,
FATHERLAND.
Every evening and regular matinees. Special Matinee Decoration Day.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
Open Daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama-Place.

PARK THEATRE—State near Harrison.
J. J. Riley's Comedy Sub Rosa this week: Reed Sisters, Mack & Slavin, Picard & Castelatt, Frank & Nora Williams, Murphy & Leonore, Clifford & Carroll, Lizzie Smith, Vernie Fillmore, etc.
Admission 10c. Smoking permitted. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash and Jackson.
Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
WAX GROUPS AND HISTORICAL TABLEAUX.
Grand Concert Every Afternoon and Evening.
Admission to all, 50c; children, 25c.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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MONDAY, MAY 27, 1889.

The provisions about the election of Aldermen from the annexed districts which are contained in the Annexation law will be replaced by those of the bill which passed the Legislature last week. Under it, when the city reaches the number of thirty wards by reason of the annexation of new territory, there must be a redistricting. There are now twenty-four wards, and the annexation of Hyde Park, Lake, Lake View, and Jefferson, on the basis of two Aldermen for every 25,000 people, will raise the number to thirty at once and make it the duty of the Council to make a new and more equitable apportionment.

The Legislature has done one creditable act by making an appropriation for the construction at Chester of a separate institution for the criminal insane. For years those convicts who have lost their reason have been sent to Elgin, Anna, or Kankakee, where they have been allowed to mingle with the innocent insane. It has been difficult to keep these penitentiary graduates from escaping—it is but the other day that an insane murderer got away from Elgin—and their influence on those with whom they were necessarily brought in contact has been most demoralizing. It is an outrage that men and women who have lived decent lives, and who still retain the habits and feelings of earlier days, should be forced to associate with the vulgar and foul-mouthed brutes who have graduated up from the slums. There will be enough of these criminal insane to fill the new institution almost from the start.

The Presbyterian General Assembly dealt daintily with the question of the revision of the Confession of Faith. Although communications had been received from fifteen presbyteries asking for a revision, notably of those chapters relative to the eternal predestination of the elect to glory and the equally eternal foreordination of the non-elect vast majority of the human race to damnation, the assembly hesitated to tackle the question, lest it might lead to a debate which would keep them in session all summer. It was finally decided that the mistakes of Calvin should not be corrected unless there were signs of a general "kick" on the part of the churches. Therefore the various presbyteries are to be interrogated as to their indorsement of the mistakes of Calvin when the next General Assembly meets next year. It will probably be found that the city presbyteries are in favor of a change—they are always more liberal-minded in regard to eternal perdition than the country ones, who will be in favor of standing by the fateful "standards." It may be remembered that when Prof. Swing was on trial before the Chicago Presbytery he was acquitted, but that when the case came before the synod, with its many country clerics, it was apparent that the result would necessarily be quite different. The rural districts are as conservative in religion as they are in politics.

Gov. Fifer in his inaugural message recommended the adoption of a law forbidding the employment of those who were not American citizens or had not declared their intention to become such on State or municipal works. The Legislature has just passed a bill embodying his ideas, and he will doubtless lose no time in signing it, and it will be the law by July 1. It makes it the duty of municipal officers who employ men and of contractors working for a municipality to see that those they hire are citizens or have taken out their first papers. If complaint is made to them that any one under them is improperly employed it is made their duty to investigate, and if the complaint is well founded to discharge the man. If a contractor allows aliens to work knowingly the wages which may have been paid them are deducted from whatever is due him on his contract. This law will apply, of course, to the drainage channel to be dug, and the contractors will have to see to it that their men are citizens, or mean to become so. The Italians who now do most of the city street-cleaning will doubtless be looked after and invited to declare their intentions, if they have not already done so. If the working classes take an interest in this law it will be enforced. If not but little attention will be paid to it. Employers will content themselves with asking formal questions, and will take no pains to see whether the answers are true or false.

That Dr. Cronin was the victim of a deliberate, vengeful, carefully planned conspiracy seems now beyond any reasonable doubt. There is not a circumstance to support the theory that there was "a woman in the case," and that his life was taken by a wronged husband, brother, or lover. He was not a man to be suspected of a liaison, and the whole manner of his taking off shows it was not the work of an individual angered and enraged by a personal injury, but of a number of persons acting together as conspirators and in pursuance of secret orders or a private agreement. The indications all are that the men who murdered Cronin may never have spoken to him in their lives and could not have suffered any individual affront or injury at his hands. He was not killed in a sudden quarrel or in any of his usual haunts, but was decoyed to the house of assassination. He had been carefully watched for weeks. His murderers apparently were not familiar with Cronin's habits nor well acquainted in Chicago. A flat in a business building in the heart of Chicago was hired as a place of observation, Cronin's down-town office being directly opposite. Here his incomings and outgoings were watched. The same person who hired these apartments and watched Cronin and studied his habits from across the street bought the trunk in which the body of the murdered physician was found. The furniture in the down-town place of observation opposite the Opera-House Block was taken with the purchased trunk to the house on the far outskirts of the city in Lake View, where the murder was committed. Slowly the plot was perfected. According to present indications the murderers did not belong in Chicago, but came from the outside, and probably from points far distant. They had help in Chicago, but whether it was rendered deliberately and with a knowledge that murder was the purpose in view is yet in doubt.

Some circumstances tend to support the theory that the persons in Chicago who aided in the scheme that resulted in Cronin's murder may not have known that murder was intended. They may have supposed the object was to force Cronin to give up papers that would inculpate, to suppress names, or make a promise under coercion to reveal or expose nothing. Indeed, it is difficult to believe that some Chicago confederates who clearly aided in the scheme that resulted in the murder would have done so in the reckless manner that distinguished them if they had known the real purpose was assassination. They may have supposed Cronin was to be kidnaped and subjected to terrorism until he gave up books or papers or took an oath to do or not do certain things, but not that his life was to be taken. But that there was a conspiracy to take his life, and that the murderers came here from a distance on their "mission," and like men detailed for a military execution, seem to be established beyond reasonable doubt. The plot was carefully laid and deliberately executed, and but for the accidental discovery of Cronin's body in time to identify it the perpetrators who now seem sure of discovery and punishment might have remained undiscovered and the great crime an insolvable mystery.

The German Democrats of New York City have risen up and kicked with exceeding vigor because Mayor Grant has stuffed the offices that are worth anything with Irishmen. They claim he has broken all his ante-election pledges, and that instead of allowing them to name one of the Commissioners of Excise and a Police Justice and Dock Commissioner, all he has given them is two Inspectorships of Excise. A large majority of their Central Committee has spread upon its records a resolution protesting against his violation of his pledges and the unfair representation of their nationality in the administration of the affairs of the city. It will be remembered that at the municipal election Grant got his 114,000 votes by a combination of Irish Democrats, the Germans, many Irish Republicans, and the French and Italians, the Germans furnishing fully one-third of his vote. The Republicans voted for Erhardt, who had 73,000 votes; the English and American Democrats in the County Democracy for Hewitt, who had 72,000; and the Labor candidate had 10,000. Could the Hewitt and Erhardt vote have been united Grant would have been easily beaten, but Hewitt's action with regard to the Irish flag on St. Patrick's Day made that impossible. Grant's obligations to the Germans are certainly of a serious kind, and it is little wonder they kick as they see him gobbling up everything for the Irish. They have evidently found out their man.

TWO METHODS OF DEALING WITH REBELLION.

A little reflection ought to convince the Richmond *Dispatch* that there are war powers in the Federal Constitution, and that the National charter is not "exactly the same in war as in peace." Ordinarily an individual is bound to keep the peace and refrain from acts of violence, but in case he is assailed and put in great peril the reserved right of self-defense comes into play and he may with impunity take the life of another to save his own. It is precisely the same with the Nation, and in the face of an emergency threatening its existence it can confiscate property and hang or shoot its assailants. If there had been no Rebellion Mr. Lincoln could not have interfered with slavery in the Southern States or deprived the slaveholders of their human chattels any more than of their horses, mules, or other property. But when they rebelled and made violent resistance to the authority of the United States they put their lives and property at stake, aroused the dormant war powers of the Constitution, and forced the Nation to resort to the supreme right of self-defense. Hence it was that while in peace Mr. Lincoln had to respect slave property, in war he could confiscate it as freely as any other. The proclamation of emancipation was as valid a document as any President ever signed, and under it there is no claim whatever for compensation for slaves.

But the Richmond *Dispatch* says:

> Mr. Lincoln could have kept his oath to protect slavery, and also have put down the "Rebellion." It is a reflection upon the manhood of the Northern people to say that with their unlimited resources in men and money they would have been unable to conquer the poor Confederates, whose resources in men and money were not one-tenth of those of the United States Government.

The act of the slaveholders in rebelling gave Mr. Lincoln the right to confiscate their slave property, and it was merely a question of expediency with him when to do it. He desired to preserve the Union with as little interference as possible with the affairs of the Southern States. A portion of the Northern Democrats supported the war for the Union, but few of them were willing at first to confiscate slave property. But in time it was made plain that heroic measures were needed to suppress the slaveholders' Rebellion. There were 20,000,000 people in the North, but only the younger men among the Democrats could be counted on to support Lincoln. The older Democrats were lukewarm or bitterly hostile to the war for the preservation of the Union. While the 20,000,000 of Northern population was thus divided the 11,000,000 in the South was "solid." The poor whites and non-slaveholders were dragged into the Rebellion largely against their will, but they were dominated absolutely by the slave barons. Even the blacks were made to support secessionism. The slaves tilled the fields of the South and fed the Rebel armies throughout the war, besides caring for the non-combatants. Practically the Southern population was unanimous in supporting the Rebellion, while the North was divided, and a considerable element antagonized Lincoln in every way. Moreover the North had a great commercial and a manufacturing system to sustain, and men had to be kept at home for that purpose. The North had no docile class of slaves to do the farming while the combatants all went to the front. Instead, therefore, of the North having overpowering strength, the armies were really quite evenly matched. Besides the South fought on the defensive, in a military sense, and on its own ground, while the unacclimated Northern troops in the South had to fight malaria and disease as well as armed Rebels. It was found in due time with such odds against it and a rebellion so formidable the Nation had to put forth the full war power and confiscate the slave property of the insurgents.

The Richmond *Dispatch* gives as follows its idea of how the Rebellion should have been dealt with:

> There was never a greater blunder committed than Mr. Lincoln committed under the advice of bad counselors when he began the war upon the South. If he had allowed free institutions to have a trial—if he had let the Southern States alone—the Union feeling was so strong in all of them that public opinion would in a few years have compelled the few seceded "erring sisters" to return to their allegiance to the Union. Virginia was a Union State by 40,000 majority up to the time when Mr. Lincoln made war upon the Southern seceded States. O, no. Far better would it have been for Mr. Lincoln's reputation if he had resorted only to peace measures.

Had Lincoln taken such a course he would have violated his oath to support the Constitution and see that the laws were faithfully executed and would have deserved to stand side by side in history with Jeff Davis. With States going out of the Union and coming back at pleasure the Nation would have been wrecked. According to this doctrine any State could seize the property of the United States within its territory and nullify the laws of the Nation whenever it saw fit. Such anarchy and misrule would have made the Government a by-word and reproach, stripped it of all authority or dignity, and left it without standing among civilized nations. All that Washington and his associates achieved in establishing an independent and powerful Nation would have been undone. A President who would have broken his oath, betrayed his trust, and surrendered his authority as Commander in Chief in the manner suggested would have deserved to rank with the most infamous traitors and criminals. The idea of such treatment of armed insurrection is really too monstrously absurd for discussion.

TO PROTECT THE SEAL FISHERIES.

The Administration is moving promptly and vigorously in the matter of the protection of the Alaskan seal fisheries. The United States revenue cutter Rush sailed from San Francisco for Behring's Sea Friday last. Her commanding officer is furnished with copies of the act of March 2, 1889, and the proclamation by the President of March 21 regarding the protection both of the salmon and seal fisheries, with strict orders to enforce them. The revenue cutter Bear, which is now fitting out for an expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska, is also designated to assist in the work, and will speedily follow the Rush. The British Government meanwhile having ordered a man of war to Alaskan waters to protect British sealers, this step has also been promptly met. The Thetis, which had been sent there, was stopped at Tacoma as soon as the move of the British Government was known, for the reason that if the emergency came she would not be able to cope with a man of war, and as the revenue cutters would be powerless to do anything in the premises unless assisted by superior force the Iroquois, which carries six smooth-bore guns, a six-inch rifle, and a secondary battery of Gatling and Hotchkiss guns, has been ordered to the spot as soon as her repairs shall have been finished at the Mare Island yards. In order that the situation may be understood by our readers we reprint Sec. 1,956 of the Revised Statutes, for the enforcement of which the President issued his proclamation. It provides that:

> No person shall kill any otter, mink, marten, sable or fur seal, or other fur bearing animal within the limits of Alaska Territory or in the waters thereof; and every person guilty thereof shall, for each offense, be fined not less than $200 nor more than $1,000, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both, and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, found engaged in violation of this section shall be forfeited; but the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to authorize the killing of any such mink, marten, sable, or other fur-bearing animal, except fur seal, under such regulations as he may prescribe, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to prevent the killing of any fur seal, and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it is otherwise provided by law, nor shall he grant any special privileges under this section.

Formidable as these preparations seem they do not of necessity involve any prospect of war. Upon our own part it is simply a notification to all concerned that the Government meant what it said when it forbade seal fishing within certain limits, and that it is prepared to enforce its declarations. There is no menace in this. On the other hand, it is purely a legitimate move to sustain the National position and is in the interests of the protection and preservation of valuable fisheries which are in danger of being utterly destroyed by Canadian poachers, who have hitherto killed off the female seals in the breeding season, which also involved the destruction of their young by starvation. That kind of sealing is clearly illegal as well as murderous, and is as hostile to English business interests as to our own. Its continuation would inevitably result in the destruction of a lucrative business in England which gives employment to an immense number of operatives engaged in dressing these skins and preparing them for market. It is as much for England's interests, therefore, as our own to stop this murderous poaching upon our preserves; and financial considerations, which are always powerful with England, should induce her naval authorities to coöperate with our own in breaking up the infamous depredations of the Canadian seal pirates. It is not unlikely the two Governments understand each other and will work in harmony, but, whether they do or not, the President's proclamation will be enforced, and, fortunately, our navy is now in a position to do it. If the pirates elude our vessels it will not take long to put a land force over the frontier which will bring them to terms. It is not likely, however, such an emergency will occur.

INCENTIVES TO PATRIOTISM.

In his remarkable sermon in New York April 30 Bishop Potter said:

> As we turn the pages backward, and come upon the story of that 30th of April in the year of our Lord 1789, there is a certain stateliness in the air, a certain ceremoniousness in the manners, which we have banished long ago. We have exchanged the Washingtonian dignity for the Jeffersonian simplicity, which was, in truth, only another name for the Jacksonian vulgarity. And what have we gotten in exchange for it? In the elder States and dynasties they had the trappings of royalty and the pomp and splendor of the King's person to fill men's hearts with loyalty. Well, we have dispensed with the old titular dignities. Let us take care that we do not part with that tremendous force for which they stood! If there be not titular royalty, all the more need is there for personal royalty. If there be no nobility of descent, all the more indispensable is it that there should be nobility of ascent—a character in them that bear rule so fine and high and pure that as men come within the circle of its influence they involuntarily pay homage to that which is the one preëminent distinction, the Royalty of Virtue!

It is not to be expected or desired that the dress, manners, or ceremonies of any age shall be handed down and kept unchanged, but there is great force in Bishop Potter's declaration that in "dispensing with old titular dignities" we should take care that "we do not part with the tremendous force for which they stood." No Government can be maintained in just dignity and authority without some central object which commands the respect and affection of the people. In Europe the crown commands such allegiance and affection, but in a Republic governed by parties and where the executive head of the Government is elected every four years on a partisan issue it is impossible that the Chief Magistrate can command the reverence and affection of the entire population in any such manner as a monarch in the Old World. Since the complete organization of parties in this country no President has been able to stand, as Washington did, "first in the hearts of his countrymen" of all parties and classes. The President is necessarily a party leader and more immediately represents a part of the people, not the whole. As Mr. Lincoln quaintly said: "I can't run this office on the theory that I am the biggest man in the country and everybody must support me."

But there is in this country a central object above the President, above Congress, above the Supreme Court, and which ought to command the reverence and affection of the entire people—viz.: the National Constitution. It is to the Constitution, not to a personal ruler or sovereign, that the American citizen bears and swears allegiance. As Mr. Kasson eloquently said in his address at Philadelphia a year ago the Constitution was "living before we came and will live after we depart," and is "ordained to remain immovable, unchangeable, save in accordance with the laws of its own life, grand in its simplicity, majestic in its power. To this only sovereign of our jurisdiction and lord protector of our rights and liberties our allegiance and our devotion are worthily consecrated." The spirit of patriotism is to be preserved in this country by teaching the value and dignity of the National Constitution and securing it that place in the affection of the people which it deserves. The celebration of the centenary of the Constitution was a great educational event and a powerful stimulant to patriotic feeling, and demonstrated anew that American patriotism centres about the principle of Nationality while the State sovereignty dogma is its insidious foe.

THE EXHAUSTION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Few realize the extent of the immense acreage in the West brought under cultivation in the last eight years, or how near the arable public domain is to exhaustion. The *Bankers' Magazine* reviews elaborately the statistics of settlement under the Homestead, Preëmption, and Timber Culture laws, and says:

> The census of 1890 will reveal many wonderful changes. Over 16,000,000 acres of land were sold in the last fiscal year under the operation of the Homestead and Timber Culture laws. More than 124,000,000 of acres have been settled in the last eight years, representing a larger area than the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan.
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> The greatest changes have been made in the Northwestern group of States and Territories, comprising Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Montana, where nearly 60,000,000 of acres have been settled in the last eight years. In the Southwestern group, comprising Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, and New Mexico, nearly 30,000,000 of acres have been occupied. On the Pacific coast 19,000,000 of acres more have been settled, and 13,000,000 of acres must be added for the Southern States on both sides of the Mississippi. Along the Pacific roads 18,000,000 of acres have been opened since the last census. In other words, the Government and the Pacific railroads have opened for settlement in the last eight years a territory larger than Texas, larger than Germany or France, and about twice as large as Great Britain and Ireland.

Evidently a change that will have grave and far-reaching consequences is near at hand and must certainly result from the speedy exhaustion of the public domain. "Uncle Sam" is no longer "rich enough to give every man a farm." How is the characteristic land hunger of the white race to be fed in this country? What results will follow when there is no longer a virgin West to attract hardy pioneers and supply freeholds as a reward for the privations and hardships of life on the frontier? Of course it must soon follow that land in the United States will advance in price, and farms between the Missouri River and the Atlantic seaboard must approximate the value of similar land in Europe instead of being on an average one-third lower. Agriculture must become a more remunerative and satisfactory industry, and this circumstance will tend to ward off some of the dangers long foreseen as likely to fall on the country with the disappearance of the unappropriated area of cheap farming lands in the West.

European students and thinkers have often declared that the exhaustion of the public domain of this country would bring on the United States a severe if not fatal trial. In a letter written thirty years ago to an American Lord Macaulay said: "As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land your laboring population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the Old World, and while that is the case the Jeffersonian politics may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity." Referring to a time in the next century if not in this when "New England will be as thickly populated as Old England" and when "a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast or expects more than half a dinner, will choose a Legislature," Macaulay made this prediction:

> Either some Cæsar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand or your Republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth—with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without and your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions.

The exhaustion of the public domain has proceeded with greater rapidity than Macaulay could anticipate and will soon be at hand. Will his predictions prove true? Will the disappearance of the fertile and unoccupied lands of the West subject labor to harder conditions and provoke destructive, revolutionary agitation? No intelligent, right-thinking American can admit that Macaulay spoke as a prophet, although there is much in his declaration that calls for serious thought. Macaulay spoke as an Englishman accustomed to the division of the community into fixed classes and living in a country where the spectacle of a farm laborer rising to a position of influence or authority is practically unknown. It was impossible that he could estimate correctly the character of the American farming class or the influence it has exerted and will continue to exert on popular government in this country. The American farmer who tills the land he owns has as little resemblance to a European peasant or English farm-laborer as to a European landlord. He is a lover of justice, quick to resist aggression, prompt to accord equal rights, and determined to use the law to suppress disorder and stamp out vice. The exhaustion of the public domain will increase the value of farming land, add to the earnings of the farmers, and promote the independence and prosperity of the agricultural class. Farms will be divided and subdivided, and the number of landowners increased. When the Western outlet in this country is closed immigration from Europe must fall off, and it will doubtless be strictly regulated by law. Contrary to Macaulay's prediction the only Huns and Vandals who menace the United States come from without, and are not engendered within, and it is only a question of time when the bars will be put up against European Socialists and Anarchists. The exhaustion of the public domain will not only lead to a restriction of the free emigration heretofore permitted, but will advance the price of land and promote the dividing up of farms, with an increased number of owners and a resulting addition to the prosperity, influence, and power of the agricultural class—the class on which the security of the Republic depends more than on all others combined.

"SOVEREIGN" BOSH!

Among other reasons why it deems Washington a "rebel" the Richmond *Dispatch* cites the historical fact that at Lexington, Mass., Maj. Pitcairn, the British officer in command, shouted: "Disperse, ye rebels!" Equally impressive is the course of the *Dispatch* in citing the opinion of some Chicago lawyer to the effect that the Federal Constitution expressly recognizes the sovereignty of the States. The Chicago lawyer is represented as saying:

> State sovereignty is not only recognized by the Constitution, but it expressly says that each State shall aid the others in maintaining their sovereignty. Sec. 2, Art. IV., directs that a person in any State charged with treason, who shall flee from justice shall . . . be delivered up . . . Now, treason is an offense against sovereignty, and this section, by an implication that cannot be evaded, imputes sovereignty to the States. When our Constitution was framed they were sovereign and independent States, and in it we see that their sovereignty is acknowledged and a provision made for its maintenance.

The constitutional provision is garbled in the quotation made above. The exact language provides for the delivery of any fugitive from justice "charged with treason, felony, or other crime." Instead, therefore, of any particular provision being made for treason as a crime against the sovereignty of the States this offense is put in a general classification, which includes all others above the grade of misdemeanor. The Federal Government makes precisely the same provision for the extradition of persons accused of treason as it makes for persons charged with robbery, assault, larceny, or "other crime." Everything is included above a mere misdemeanor. This fact, however, is carefully obscured in the above quotation, which omits the words "felony or other crime" and quotes the section as though it made particular provision for treason as "an offense against sovereignty." But conceding that to be true and supposing that treason was specifically provided for, the Richmond *Dispatch* should see that the argument of its Chicago lawyer really cuts right through the State sovereignty doctrine. A State is not simply assured the right to reclaim criminals who seek to escape its offended laws by flight, but the States in which fugitives seek safety are commanded to give them up. The States are denied the sovereign right to give sanctuary and asylum to whomsoever they see fit. They have no option, but are commanded by the supreme National law to surrender all persons accused of "treason, felony, or other crime." The State cannot even ask proof that the person is guilty, nor does it make any difference if the demand is made for one of its own citizens charged with committing a crime in another State. How much "sovereignty" has a State which is thus commanded to surrender even its own citizens for trial in another jurisdiction without being furnished proof of guilt? The idea that a State so situated can be "sovereign" is ridiculous.

PURIFYING THE PRIMARIES—WILL THE BILL PASS?

There is a possibility that the present General Assembly will do something to give Chicagoans better primaries, freed from the malignant influences of the Central Committeeman. The Hayes bill to put primaries, if it became absolutely necessary, under the general control and charge of Boards of Election Commissioners has passed the House and is on second reading in the Senate, but will get no farther. It is too strong for some of the politicians in that body. The Crawford bill, however, which has passed the Senate, has been so amended in the House as to include some of the best provisions in the Hayes bill, and stands on third reading. If today or tomorrow the House will pass it, and the Senate will concur in the amendments, some really valuable results will have been secured, and there will be good cause to hope for decenter primaries in the future.

One of these amendments is that the Central Committee, when it calls an election under the Crawford law, must select the judges and clerks from the list of regular election judges and clerks of the ward. This narrows the field of selection to men who are competent to act, and who are generally outside of and free from the control of the Central Committeeman. They were not appointed to their present places because they were his creatures. There will be no object in their doing his dirty work. Neither they nor the Central Committeeman himself are eligible as delegates, alternates, or proxies at the election, nor are they allowed to sit in any convention the election of delegates to which is under their management.

The original bill provided that those only should be allowed to vote who were members of the party calling the primary and were registered voters of the district for which the election was held. When a man was challenged because not a voter or a party member, or because he had voted at some other primary, the judges were authorized to examine him under oath, and if he refused to answer any questions or if he would not make affidavit to the truth of his statements, accompanied by a similar affidavit made by some one known to the judges to be a qualified voter, the judges were required to reject his vote. The amendments provide that the intending voter shall not have voted for a year previous at the primary of any other party, and also that the judges shall require no other qualifications for voting than those set forth in the act, and that they shall allow each adverse interest to have a challenger, a resident of the district, within the polls while the election is going on.

The only other amendment of importance is one providing that the ballots shall not be destroyed, but, with one of the poll-lists, be sent to the office of the County Clerk, there to be retained, open to public inspection, for three months, when they are to be destroyed if no legal proceedings have been instituted in which they will be of use.

It is impossible to see what objection a sincere friend of pure primaries can have to the Crawford bill as thus amended. There appears to be little doubt that the House will pass the bill. That will put it in the power of Senator Crawford, by moving concurrence in the amendments, to show that he is in earnest in the reform work with which his name is identified. His failure to do so, or the failure of the Senate to follow his lead, will justify the suspicions of those "doubting Thomases" who have asserted that it never was the intention of the machine men to allow a bill to pass, and that they were playing off one House against the other, so that the high and mighty Central Committeeman might not be deprived of any of his illegitimate powers.

Speaking of the base-ball championship—and yet, now that we think of it, nobody in Chicago is speaking of the base-ball championship.

If Count de Lesseps will come this way Chicago will take pleasure in showing him how to build a ship canal.

The Atlanta *Constitution* started out one day to raise money enough to build a Georgia home for Confederate soldiers, and has about succeeded. As an editor and a Georgian Brother Grady is a good man and weighs nearly a ton.

So far as the Bible texts at the head of the New York *Mail and Express* afford any indication it may be concluded that Col. Elliott F. Shepard is determined he will not accept the position of United States Minister to Russia unless it is offered to him.

What will propel the street-car of the future?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Can it be possible that such a question as this comes from the home of Keely?

It will not be a theory but a condition that Mr. Cleveland will find confronting him when he rises at that Democratic banquet this evening to make a little speech. The condition of most of the Democrats present, if the hour should happen to be late, will be simply shocking.

Englishmen are backing Kilrain in his coming combat with Sullivan. This looks as if they really expected to see a genuine fight. In some things Englishmen are gullible creatures. They forget that $20,000 is up on this contest.

> Apparently emboldened by the immunity from any penalty which the murderers of Clayton are enjoying, the work of killing off Republicans goes merrily on in Arkansas. The killing this time grew out of an election for school directors at Forest City.—*Chicago Tribune.*
>
> Why arraign Arkansas? There are more murders committed annually in Chicago than in Arkansas, but nobody abuses Illinois or any party in Illinois for that reason. Why not let the authorities of Arkansas deal with the murderer?—*Richmond Dispatch.*

(1) Men are not murdered annually in Chicago because they vote the Republican ticket. (2) Because Arkansas does not arrest or hang Democrats for murdering Republicans.

Why should anybody point the finger of scorn at the Missouri Colonels? They are satisfied with the simple title. If they had to choose between a pension and the title of Colonel they would let the pension go. No sordid consideration mingles with their aspirations for glory. Vive the Missouri Colonel!

Yankee yachtsmen are not afraid of any British craft that comes to this country to race unless she has a centreboard. And when the British send over a boat with a centreboard they tacitly acknowledge the supremacy of the Yankee idea in yachting. All of which is extremely galling to British pride. Blarst the Yankees, anyway!

> The Chicago police force is generally regarded as a corrupt and incapable institution.—*New York World.*

If our memory is not at fault the *World* was of a different opinion one year ago last November.

"No, sir," exclaimed the sturdy Connecticut farmer, "you don't catch me going to Europe on any of them extra fast steamers. When I pay for a week's ride on a boat I generally calkilate to get it."

IN A MINOR KEY.

It Affects Others So Besides Johnny.

Mamma (at the matinée)—Well, Johnny, this is the first time you have ever seen a tragedy. Doesn't it make you feel bad to see the leading characters killing themselves off in this way?

Johnny (with a yawn)—Yes. They're so blamed slow about it, mamma.

Unnecessary Expense.

Mrs. Skinnphlint (in great alarm)—Send somebody for the doctor, quick! The baby got hold of my purse just now and has swallowed a $5 gold-piece.

Mr. Skinnphlint (picking up the pocketbook and looking through it)—You're mistaken, Alvira. The $5 gold-piece is here all right. It was that old copper cent the baby swallowed. It won't pay to call in the doctor just for that.

Knew the Symptoms.

Wife—Cyrus, I am sure young Spoonamore is becoming serious in his attentions to our Susie.

Husband—Nonsense! What makes you think so?

"He wears a new necktie every time he comes."

"Do you think Susie cares anything for him?"

"I know she does. She hasn't eaten an onion this spring."

THE CANNON-CULLOM CONTENTION.

Much Ado About a Prairie State Office.

Three Rivers, Mich., May 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The voters of this country may be roughly divided as follows: First, the politicians, comprising party leaders and officeseekers in general; second, the men who ask for good government, some of whom would take an office if offered.

This latter is by far the larger class, and may be counted on to stand by the man who does right and to sit down hard on the man or men who attempt to boss things.

I have good reason to believe that many of the officeholders—Congressmen, Senators, and petty leaders—are dissatisfied with President Harrison on account of his course in appointments to office. But of the mass of the rank and file there are many asking themselves why the Illinois Senators arrogate to themselves such pretensions and presume to dictate to the President who shall be appointed. To a simple-minded person it seems that these two Senators desire to assume the administrative responsibilities in certain quarters, and have the temerity to assume that the President must have nothing to do but to carry out their dictation. Let those Senators "shinny on their own side" and remember two things: The President has some constitutional rights in the matter, and that the day is coming when the mass of voters will take the President's case in hand and sit down so hard upon these presuming Senators that they will be too thin for tissue paper. I am one who will stand by the President.

W. G. Roberts.

[It is plain the correspondent is not now hunting for an office and never sought for one. Otherwise he would have been up in that unwritten law of office distribution which is involved in this most interesting case of Collector Wilcox, to which he doubtless refers, the outcome of which is being watched by Congressmen and politicians of both parties.

There is some excuse for a Senator who makes suggestions to the President about appointments. The Constitution says that the Chief Magistrate may appoint "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Naturally a member of that body thinks it a saving of time for him to give this advice and consent before the nomination is made. For House members, however, no such plea can be made. They are not mentioned in the Constitution in connection with appointments. The President is clearly independent of them.

Since the days of Jackson and the chiefs of the Albany regency—Van Buren, Wright, Marcy, etc.—there has been an unwritten law established by the Democrats regulating the distribution of the spoils after a political battle is won. It is stronger than any statute, for a law can be repealed, but a custom like this one cannot be. Each party and every President during the last sixty years has followed it. The "outs" may have denounced it, but the "ins" have observed it. Under this custom or precedent the House member for the district belonging to the dominant party is expected to have his recommendations of the offices local to his district—generally Postmasterships—accepted and adopted. Where an office extends over more than one district then by this unwritten law it becomes Senatorial patronage, as do also offices in districts represented by opposition members of the House.

But for some such law there would be unending confusion. American politics means and includes the distribution of spoils (except as limited by the Civil Service law), and there must be some system about it. The soul's desire of the American in politics is to lift some fellow of the other party out of an office and set himself in. This he calls "devoting himself to the interests of his country." It is the business of the Senators and Representatives to see that men "devote themselves to their country," according to Gunter. They have little but that to worry about. The issues of the slaveholders' rebellion are settled. There is not much left to fight about except places. English legislators have to settle the knotty Irish question. The German Parliament has its unsolved Socialistic problems. The Congress of this happy Republic has little to occupy it except to dispose of the surplus; to see that the pie, cut up into big and little slices, is handed around to the proper fellows in proportion to each man's merits.

In the case at our Representative Cannon "jumped the claim" of the senior Senator, Cullom. The former, a handsome man of winning and seductive tongue, beguiled President Harrison into promising to appoint Internal Revenue Collector Wilcox, whose Federal district includes Cannon's and several more which are represented by Democrats, including the one Cullom lives in. According to the Jacksonian rule Senator Cullom should have been the man to advise the President who should have had this slice of the fruit-cake.

It is more than likely that the President did not happen to look at the map of Illinois, and acted under the impression that the recommending of the man "belonged" to Cannon. When he discovered his mistake two courses were open to him: to break his promise and have a row with the great gun of the Danville district, or to keep his promise and have a spat with the Senator. Apparently he preferred the latter, for when Senator Farwell, moved simply by chivalric devotion for a colleague who had lost some of his perquisites, asked the President to reconsider his action he would not do it. Hence there is likely to be some kicking at confirmation time, and the rule of Senatorial courtesy may cause the other Senators to come to the rescue of their aggrieved brother.

The correspondent must not, therefore, get it into his head that this is a fight over an independent nomination made by the President. Not a bit of it. It is between a Senate and House Republican as to which shall name the man for that particular office. Were a council of gray-headed Jacksonians called in they would look at the map and unhesitatingly say "the former." If the President intends to change it he will have need of all the determination and obstinacy of Old Hickory to carry his point, for the Democratic politicians will be as much horrified at the innovation as their Republican brethren.]

Nothing Due the Spellbinders.

Indianapolis *Journal:* There are services for a party that ought to be recognized and suitably rewarded, but services that are bought by the day or by the speech at the high figure that spellbinders demand lay the Administration under no obligations to the orator or his private secretary.

And Iowa Is a Prohibition State.

Peoria *Transcript:* The City Marshal of Dubuque publishes a notice warning all saloonkeepers that their licenses are now due, and that unless they are promptly paid saloons belonging to delinquents will be closed up. There is quite a sermon in that notice.

Mild Mugwump Praise.

Boston *Herald:* We have not been disposed to criticise President Harrison with especial severity. Within the limitations of a strong partisanship we have recognized in him a conscientious effort to do his full duty in the Presidency.

If She Wants It She'll Get It.

New York *Graphic:* If Chicago doesn't try to get the Eiffel tower after the Paris Exposition is over she will not be working up to her ordinary notions of enterprise.

His Term Is Young Yet.

Kearney (Neb.) *Enterprise:* The new Mayor of Chicago has not yet lost all his friends. He has done well to save some of them for so long a period as one month.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The season has arrived when but two factors of the business problem have much significance—the financial situation and the condition of the growing crops—and both these factors now point to a most favorable solution of the problem. The last week produced no noteworthy changes in the country's financial condition, the supply of money at all the centres continuing far in excess of present needs; but it brought the harvest time seven propitious days nearer and greatly brightened the prospect for an abundant yield from the soil. The good effects appear in increased confidence among business-men, in greater activity in some branches of trade, and in the livelier buoyancy of the stock market. The bears have nearly all been driven into the woods. Under the stimulus of fine crop prospects the prices of important commodities like iron and wool have hardened and country merchants have shown increased ability to pay their debts and less disinclination to enlarge their stocks of merchandise.

As might be expected, the most notable effect of the brighter outlook is found in Wall street. Speculators cannot afford to wait for certainties. They must buy when things are cheap and take their chances on being supported by events. The bull sentiment on railroad stocks has grown bold and confident within a week, and it cannot be denied that from the speculator's point of view the growth is fully justified. The logic of speculation disregards the ordinary "buts" and "ifs" of business calculation. If the crops are large, if prices are high enough to bring them freely to market, and if the railroads maintain rates, then railroad earnings will be large, dividends will be assured, and the values of railroad stocks greatly increased. The speculator has driven his coach through all these conditions and is already living in the fancied prosperity of 1890.

The Granger stocks were the leaders of the market most of the week and their strongest support came from Chicago. Will the bull clique be disappointed when the returns come in next fall? If railway managers know anything of their own business and prospects the future of railway properties is not unclouded. The "Gentlemen's Association" is said to be going to pieces because it can find no adequate substitute for the outlawed pool; Western Legislatures are insisting on rates which make reasonable profits impossible; and certain bushwhacking, irresponsible lines are ready to declare war the moment any plunder worth fighting for comes in sight. Such is the average railway manager's view of the situation. But speculators give it no heed, and properly enough, for they know that only one thing is necessary to produce a millennium for railroads, and that is such a rush of business that they have neither time nor temptation to quarrel. That millennium may not be due next fall, but it is certainly announced on the speculator's calendar and he is warranted in making some preparations to welcome it.

Chicago is getting some positive benefits out of the easy financial situation. Capitalists in the East, put on their mettle by the scarcity of safe and paying investments in their own vicinity, have had their agents out in all directions on the hunt for new and inviting fields. This competition has made it nearly impossible to find in the East any safe security yielding over 4 per cent. The stocks of Eastern railroads whose dividend powers are deemed established yield barely this rate at present prices. Bank stocks are equally unproductive and gilt-edged bonds pay even less. The exhaustion of the Eastern field gave Chicago its opportunity. It had investment bargains that its own citizens seemed not to appreciate. In its security market last January 5 per cent bonds that rested on ample security were selling at a discount, and in its real estate market choice properties were offered at prices which insured a return of 6 and 7 per cent, together with bright prospects for an appreciation of the principal. To the Chicagoan, familiar with every phase of the home markets, but accustomed to quick and large profits, no bargains were in sight. But the Eastern investor, looking over the field with different eyes, saw rich and safe investments in profusion. The realty market, with its large returns and tangible, substantial security, was the most tempting and was the first to show the effects of the influx of Eastern capital. The transactions in realty during January, February, and March were never equaled, either in magnitude or in importance, during the same months of any preceding year. There was a sudden and smart advance in values, and in consequence home capital rushed in and bid eagerly for what it had absolutely ignored a few months before. Chicago has received permanent benefits from this competition among capitalists. By easing the loan market it has given the spur to improvements and secured the development of many neglected properties.

Chicago securities next felt the influence of Eastern buying and of the consequent quickened home demand. The effects here are quite as striking and important as they were in the realty market. The Chicago Stock Exchange, on the floor of which brokers met six months ago to exchange opinions rather than to sell securities, has suddenly risen into a position of first importance in the world of investment and speculation. For its special properties it makes quotations which govern the trading in them in New York and Boston. The dealings upon its floor have for some weeks been the most conspicuous events in the local business world, and the value of the exchange to the city's financial interests is beginning to be widely and justly appreciated. The average Chicago investor is still in need of education. He overestimates the security afforded by real estate mortgages and does not appreciate the fact that the bond market offers investments with as good and often better security, with as high a rate of income, and with the added great advantage of easy negotiability. It is to be hoped that the local Stock Exchange will hold and strengthen its position, for it can give powerful aid to the financial development of the city.

PERSONALS.

Private Dalzell will go before the Ohio Republican Convention as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Harriet Beecher Stowe is in much better health than she was a year ago. This is conclusively proved by the fact that she has been strong enough to read "Robert Elsmere" clear through.

Editor Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, Editor Godkin of the New York *Evening Post*, and Baron H. von Munchausen are traveling—and doubtless boon-companions on the journey to Europe.

Sarah Bernhardt has a new fad. She now has a habit of arising at 4 o'clock in the morning, dressing herself as a man, and prowling about the remote streets and byways of Paris until 7 or 8. Then she returns to her home, undresses, and goes to bed.

Secretary Blaine will, it is thought, take a long vacation during July and August by his physician's orders and by his own desire as well. He owns a fine house at Bar Harbor, and there the family may go. Miss Hattie Blaine finishes her education next month.

William Gilmore, an American now confined in jail at Pembroke, Canada, is a [illegible] who should be promptly relieved. He fought under Jackson in the war of 1812, was married seven times, and had thirty-seven children, of whom thirty-one were sons.

George Henry Calvert, author and journalist, died at Newport May 24, aged 86. He was a native of Maryland and great-grandson of Lord Baltimore. On his mother's side he was a lineal descendant of the painter Rubens. He was also related to Martha Washington.

Mrs. Harrison will spend the greater part of the warm weather at Deer Park, where Mrs. McKee will take her children early next month. The family want a quiet, restful time, and as neither the President nor Mrs. Harrison expects to be long away from the White House they could not stay away long at a time from the children.

Congressman Breckinridge urges Henry D. McHenry of Kentucky as the successor of Chairman Barnum. Mr. McHenry is now the senior member and has had twenty years' experience on the Democratic National Committee. With a Kentuckian at the head we might confidently anticipate the continuance of old Bourbon methods in Democratic management.

Senator Sabin told this interesting little story to a Pittsburg reporter while coming through that city last Friday: "Senator Ingalls and I visited the President the other day. Ingalls remarked to the chief that he thought he was not turning the rascals out fast enough. 'Well, you know,' replied the President, 'I don't want to be outdone in generosity by Mr. Cleveland.' 'Yes,' answered Ingalls, in his sharp way, 'and you know where Grover Cleveland is now.' I suppose Harrison took the hint. It was plain enough."

The Countess de la Torre, who used to make herself somewhat obnoxious with her tribe of cats in Kensington, is now sojourning at a small inn at Gerard's Cross with a flock of goats. The noble lady, clad positively after the fashion of a herdswoman, in a full cotton skirt and blouse bodice, roams the country with her four-footed friends—sometimes, it is said, even sleeping among them at night, in truly pastoral fashion. She has not deserted her penchant for cats, of which she still keeps a large number.

William Powell, late of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, has filed his application for a pension, basing his claim on the fact that while in camp at Philadelphia, waiting to be mustered out and paid, he was walking in the

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barracks, when a Corporal of his company threw at him a five gallon demijohn, which struck him in the left leg under the knee, inflicting a severe wound, from which he has never recovered. Demijohn wounds usually take effect higher up and are seldom acknowledged. Mr. Powell should be given a pension for his honesty.

A good story is told of the Rev. Canon Melville, who has just resigned the rectory of Great Witley, Worcestershire, which was presented to him by the late Earl of Dudley in 1857. At the time the living became vacant Mr. Melville was attached to the household of the deceased nobleman in the capacity of chaplain, and having to preach at Witley before his noble patron he boldly declared his desire to become rector of the parish in a sermon founded on the text, "Lord, Remember David." David is the Canon's Christian name. Lord Dudley at once gave him the living.

CURRENT NOTES.

The bald heads are much more anxious for ballot reform than for ballet reform.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says that a wife should be asked for with the eyes alone. She must regard this kind of a marriage bargain as an eye deal.—*Baltimore American.*

When you are in a party telling fish stories always let the other fellows begin. You can thereby get the bulge on them, also the reputation of being the biggest liar.—*Lawrence American.*

Mrs. Hashcroft—Will you please pass the steak, Mr. Bilkerson? Mr. Bilkerson (a contractor)—I am afraid I can't pass it, Mrs. Hashcroft. I am sure it is more than 6 years old.—*Terre Haute Express.*

"I made a good deal of money on my last serial," remarked Inkwell. "What did you get for it?" asked the proofreader. "I didn't get anything for it directly, but I lost the manuscript before I could begin mailing it."—*Burdette.*

"Do you like the Greek poets?" asked Miss Theodosia Thuddington of Brown, who is not in the least "literary." "Yes; better than any of the modern poets." "For what reason?" "Principally because they are all dead."—*Merchant Traveler.*

Omaha Judge—You must not waste so much time in reiteration. That's the eleventh time you have explained that point to the jury. Omaha attorney—Your Honor will please observe that the jury contains twelve men.—*Omaha World.*

"There is but one vacant bed left, sir," said the hotel clerk "and that is a room occupied by a gentleman from Kentucky." "All right," was the eager response, "put me in with the Kentucky gentleman. I'm just down from Maine."—*Life.*

First broker—Jinks is financially embarrassed, too. Wonder what's the matter with him? Second broker—Haven't you heard? First broker—No; what is it? Second broker—His wife buys all her goods at bargain counters.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"That was great advice of Shakspeare's," remarked a traveling man. "What was that?" "Put money in thy purse." "Yes, good enough as far as it goes, but it doesn't enable you to distinguish an ace high bluff from the backs of the cards."—*Merchant Traveler.*

An agricultural exchange says the best sugar beets are grown in sandy soil. We thought so; that accounts for the sand in the sugar, and here we have been unjustly accusing the honest grocer. We take it all back and will go right on paying 13 cents a pound for bar sand without a murmur.—*Burdette.*

Mr. Greathead (coal and ice dealer)—I didn't sell as much coal last winter as usual. Mrs. Greathead—Too bad. Your customers must have some money left which you would have had if the weather had been cooler. "Yes, they have, but I shall raise the price of ice and get it away from them before fall."—*New York Weekly.*

Johnnie's father is a Republican, and he is better posted on politics than he is on Sunday-schools, though he goes to Sunday-school. Last Sunday the teacher came around to him. "How long were the children of Israel in the desert?" she asked. "Four years," he answered, promptly. "Four years?" repeated the teacher in inquiring surprise. "Yes'm; four years—from 1885 to 1889."—*Washington Critic.*

Aged New-Yorker—I've often wondered what became of my playmate, Will Winkel, whose parents removed to Philadelphia while he was very young. Sixty years ago he was an errand boy in a Market street store, but I haven't heard of him since. Philadelphian (astonished)—Well, why don't you go to the store and inquire? Most likely he is there yet.—*New York Weekly.*

JOURNALISTIC FREAKS.

Troy *Press:* Unlike Chicago, Troy is prouder of the character than the number of its population.

Baltimore *American:* Chicago wants "a machine for deodorizing divorce suits." Chloroforming the witnesses might do.

Peoria *Transcript:* Chief-Justice Fuller will spend the summer in Chicago. Washington must be a horrible hole when Chicago is preferred to it.

Brooklyn *Times:* A Chicago man who goes to St. Louis before the census is taken runs great danger of assassination from his old associates.

Baltimore *American:* Who says that Chicago is not grasping modern culture? An order has been promulgated requiring street-car conductors to wear clean collars and shirts.

Buffalo *Express:* Bengal tigers are becoming scarce. But if Bengal gets short on tigers it only need send to Chicago, where the tiger is bigger and stripeder than anywhere else on earth.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* The leading city of Oklahoma has grown at the rate of 5,000 per cent a month, and smiles disdainfully even at the introductory remarks of a Chicago directory.

Judge: Artist—Now, you must not go until you have seen my best work. I wish to show you a picture that was exhibited in the last Paris Salon. Miss Porcine (of Chicago)—Excuse me, Mr. Atelier, but I don't care to examine any saloon pictures today.

New York *Sun:* What is the use of inventing scandal about Marcus T. Cicero? He has been dead for a number of years, and, as far as we know, he never harmed Chicago. He was, in his time, the Luther Laflin Mills of Rome. Even if he did swear he would have sworn ten times as much if he had had to live in Chicago.

Washington *Post:* A Chicago man who had been ordered by his employer to take charge of the branch house in St. Louis was told that the death rate of St. Louis was lower than that of any other city in the Union. "I'll bet it is," said the Chicagoan; "that's just my cussed luck. I'll warrant I'll live forever when I get down there."

New York *World:* It is gratifying to know that Chicago's morals are improving. In due time, perhaps, we shall have the moral reform forces of Chicago gathered about the various courts to stone defendants in divorce suits and revile corespondents. Anything like advancement in Chicago must be acknowledged by the rest of the country.

Toledo *Blade:* Chicago Justice—Have you any reasons why the sentence of this court should not be passed upon you? Wife murderer—None. I only ask to be allowed to be hanged quietly, and then let me pull oblivion over myself and fade away. Justice—Hanged! Indeed! Your death shall be more harrowing than that! You are sentenced to the County Insane Asylum!

How Did So Many Democrats Get In?

New York *Herald* (Dem.): We observe a great hullabaloo about the prodigious number of Postmasters removed by Mr. Clarkson. We suppose he is not turning out Republicans. And if he is removing Democrats, pray how did such a prodigious number of them get in? Mr. Cleveland was in office only four years. His was a civil service reform Administration. Is it possible that he or his Postmaster General removed a prodigious number of Republicans and put in the Democrats whose heads are now being cut off, to the distress of the howling dervishes of civil service reform?

The City by the Sea Will Have to Hustle.

Denver *Times:* Chicago gives it out cold that if she succeeds in passing Philadelphia for second place in the next census she will give New York a whirl for first ten years later. The great metropolis by the seashore may be able to save herself only by annexing Brooklyn.

A State's Bad Advertisement.

Des Moines *Register:* When Arkansas has a little let-up in killing men for political reasons it will be in order for her Immigration Commissioners to send out some more circulars inviting people to come there and live, or, rather, take their chance of living.

They Will Be Properly Attended To.

Boston *Globe:* The people of Chicago must rise in their might and clean out the gang of fiends in human form who have turned her public insane asylum into a den of murder. Some of them ought to be sent to the hangman, too.

Chicago Is Doing Her Full Share.

Boston *Herald:* What with a shocking and mysterious murder, a great divorce case, the insane asylum revelations, and a bull market, Chicago may fairly be said to be contributing its full share of sensations at present.

Always Mighty Close to the Front.

Albany *Journal:* James G. Blaine is again a prominent figure in the National Administration—not in the distribution of patronage, but in the conduct of the Nation's foreign policy.

OUR EXHIBIT IN PARIS.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS AT THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR.

Mr. Edison's Exhibit the Most Interesting of All—Every Nation Finds a Phonograph Talking Its Own Language—American Machinery Copied by European Manufacturers—The Electrical Exhibit.

[Copyright, 1889, by the New York Associated Press.]

PARIS, May 26.—The machinery palace of the exposition is the largest building ever constructed under a single roof. A remarkable feature of the building is that the roof has no interior support, except twenty great arches, hinged at the foundation plates and apex so as to provide for expansion and contraction under changes in temperature. The roof is glazed. The lower panels are decorated with heraldic designs. The ends of the building are filled with toned glass. Light is abundant and the effect of the decoration is magnificent. The length of the building is nearly 1,400 feet, its width 370 feet, and its hight 170 feet. A gallery thirty feet from the floor extends the entire length on both sides. At the four corners are steam generators for driving the entire machinery. The power is communicated by shafting placed on four rows of trellis girders lying parallel with the length of the building and placed in subways. The engines are now working, and there is more power than is required.

An idea of the colossal character of the exhibition may be gained from the fact that the power available this year is four times as great as that furnished during the exhibition of 1878.

AMERICAN MACHINERY.

The American machinery exhibit occupies one-third of the entire space in this building, and is in all respects but one more imposing than the exhibit at any previous international exhibition. The exception is in agricultural machinery, in which we do not show progress corresponding to that manifested in other lines. We are indeed at a double disadvantage in this, for, besides exhibiting nothing notably new, European nations have been successfully overtaking us in the production of our own machines. This is especially true of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. In this respect, as in others of equal importance, we have supplied Europe with ideas. It will be remembered that Cyrus McCormick failed to secure in the United States the adoption of his agricultural machinery until its exhibition in London in 1851. That international exhibition inaugurated a new era in machinery. In 1867 Thomas R. Pickering, engineer and inventor, who has been Superintendent of Machinery for the United States at the successive exhibitions at Paris, Vienna, Philadelphia, Melbourne, and New Orleans, brought about the exhibition of one fifty-horse power Corliss engine in this city. This engine was sold to a Frenchman. Today, if no American machinery occupied the space allotted to the United States, the entire area could be filled with the modifications of the Corliss engine manufactured by Europeans. Two-thirds of the steam engines exhibited are of the Corliss pattern.

In 1867 there was an exhibit of machine tools by Brown & Sharp of Providence. They were all sold. Today tools made after the Brown & Sharp patterns by Europeans are universal in the exhibition.

When the International Congress of Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineers meets here next month it is apparent that the chief pleasure of the American delegation, numbering nearly 300, will be to point out the docility with which American mechanical ideas have been adopted by other countries.

THE PRINTERS' EXHIBIT.

"Printing-House Square" in the American exhibit will be run with electric power, supplied by Pickering, for the special accommodation of the presses where not easily connected with the shafting. Neither Scott nor Hoe has any exhibit, but the plant, when ready, will be considerable. The Campbell and the Golden Companies' exhibits are the most important.

Several type-setting machines are exhibited, including the MacMillan, the Thorne, and the Mergenthaler linotype machine. The last-named presents the most striking features, as it does away with movable type. Instead it uses matrices and casts a solid bar for each line, the matrices being then returned automatically to their proper places. This machine is furnished with a phonograph, which dictates copy to the operator.

The only other country exhibiting novel improvements in printing machinery is Great Britain.

We have a practical monopoly also of writing machines, there being nine American exhibiters and only one English exhibiter, one Russian, and one Swiss. The machine of none of these compares favorably with the best American machine.

THE ELECTRICAL EXHIBIT.

That electricity constitutes an absorbing problem of mechanical invention and physical discovery is shown by the prominent position its apparatus occupies. Throughout Machinery Hall and in various other parts of the exhibition there are 500 exhibiters in this branch. The universality of the study devoted to it is shown in the range of the countries represented by apparatus. These countries include France, Germany, Great Britain, America, Belgium, Switzerland, Algeria, Austria, Hungary, Chili, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russia, and Finland. The application of electricity to machinery and to various processes is making steady if not rapid progress. The position of Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas Edison is unique, while the great discovery by Prof. Elihu Thompson of the perfect fusion by means of electricity of metals that do not amalgamate in the forge adds a third American to the list of electricians first in the world. Prof. Thompson's discovery is expected to revolutionize processes and modify methods throughout the whole scope of metal working, from the fine art of the goldsmith to the colossal undertakings of the cannon-maker.

THE TELEPHONE.

The Bell telephone is shown in the Liberal Arts section, not in Machinery Hall, as the consent of the French telephone interests could not be procured for wires. That it should transmit a million messages a day impresses Frenchmen considerably, especially when they know how inexpensive it is.

The Edison exhibit occupies one-half the entire American frontage, covering 9,000 square feet. It is the largest single exhibit in the exposition. It is devised to illustrate in miniature most of the great practical results of Mr. Edison's inventions. For instance, the lighting of New York City is shown by subways visible in the flooring, with charts and apparatus indicating the distribution of lamps and the control of force. His entire category of inventions, numbering 493, is presented either completely or by intelligible suggestion. It comprises his contributions to telegraphy, electric lighting, systems of meters, dynamos, motors, transmission of power, railway electro-motors, telephonic receivers and transmitters, the electric pen, typewriting, shafting, and the vocal engine. The phonograph and the American writing machines are the popular delight of the exposition. Every nation will find one of the phonographs speaking its own tongue, a sufficient number of machines being suitably equipped for the performance of this marvel. Mr. Edison has made a discovery in relation to the coating of the phonographic cylinders which will materially improve the quality of enunciation. The new cylinders are on their way here, but the nature of the discovery is withheld to insure his patent.

In the American development of electricity commerce predominates; in the French, sciences, especially chemistry and applied mathematics. In the French exhibition, however, there are many practical machines in which it is employed, such as a rolling-bridge for carrying and weighing, a stenotelegraphic machine, a simultaneous telegraph and telephone, a telephone and microphone, an autographic telegraph, electric trumpets, an electric organ, and an electric piano and harp, a machine for measuring the resistance of electricity, and an electric elevator. Among the less imposing but not less ingenious machines, which are looked upon as Yankee notions by Europeans, are machines for salting and coloring butter, which are matched by a French machine for desalting and automatic weighing.

America is practically unrepresented in machinery appertaining to textiles and to the manipulation of skins, leather, furs, paper, and stone.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Intimidating a Juror.

BRUSSELS, May 26.—Saturday morning the house of one of the jurymen in the trial of alleged Socialists at Mons was damaged by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge. It is supposed that the cartridge was placed in the house by some one who wished to intimidate the juryman. The Liberal journals declare that the result of the trial is equivalent to censuring the Government.

Bombs Found in Odessa.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.—Two enormous bombs have been found in Odessa beneath streets along which the royal visitors usually pass on their way to the palace. It is supposed that the bombs had lain some years in the positions in which they were found.

King Humbert Leaves Berlin.

BERLIN, May 26.—King Humbert and the Prince of Naples left Berlin at 9:30 a. m. today. Several Princes assembled at the station to bid them a cordial farewell. The King and Prince will travel incognito.

Paid No Attention to Humbert.

BERLIN, May 26.—King Humbert attended mass privately this morning in the Hedwigskirche. He was not noticed by the clergy, although other sovereigns are always received with ceremony.

More Men on Strike.

VIENNA, May 26.—The striking miners in the Kladno district, in Bohemia, now number 17,000.

ROME, May 26.—The omnibus drivers here have gone on a strike.

Ex-Minister McLane Sails for Home.

PARIS, May 26.—Mr. McLane, ex-United States Minister, sailed on La Gascogne from Havre yesterday for New York. His wife and daughters will remain in Paris until the end of the summer.

Mr. Lincoln Meets the Prince.

LONDON, May 26.—Mr. Lincoln, the United States Minister, met the Prince and Princess of Wales at Lady Salisbury's reception yesterday.

A British Man of War Ashore.

LONDON, May 27.—The British man of war Surprise was run ashore at Syracuse yesterday after colliding with and sinking the steamer Nesta. The man of war is full of water.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Predictions Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26—8 p. m.—Indications for the next twenty-four hours: For Illinois, light showers, clearing in western portion, slightly warmer, westerly winds.

For Ohio and Indiana, threatening weather and rain, southerly winds, shifting to westerly, warmer, followed by slightly cooler weather.

For Lower Michigan, threatening weather and rain, variable winds, slight changes in temperature in eastern portion, cooler in western portion.

Place of observation.	*Hght o' barometer*	*Thermom'tr*	*Maximum temperature*	*Direction of wind*	*State of weather*	*Precipitat'n for 12 hours.*
New York	30.06	52	58	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa	29.78	56	68	N	Fair	....
Washington, D. C	30.00	58	66	E	Clear	....
Medicine Hat	29.84	66	68	Calm	Clear	....
Norfolk, Va	30.02	60	72	E	Rain	.01
Montrose	29.74	80	84	W	Cl'udy	....
Charleston, S. C	29.90	74	88	S. W.	Fair	....
Jacksonville, Fla	29.94	76	88	S	Cl'udy	....
Pensacola, Fla	29.92	74	80	S. W.	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss	29.86	78	84	S	Clear	....
New Orleans, La	29.90	78	88	N. W.	Fair	....
Galveston	29.92	74	80	S. W.	Fair	....
Nashville, Tenn	29.86	70	75	S. W.	Fair	....
Cincinnati, O	29.86	66	68	S	Cl'udy	....
Buffalo, N. Y	29.96	52	56	S. W.	Fair	....
Oswego, N. Y	....	..	..	....	....	....
Rochester, N. Y	29.98	54	58	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Erie, Pa	29.94	54	..	E	Fair	.64
Cleveland, O	29.90	58	66	S	Clear	....
Sandusky, O	29.88	56	60	E	Cl'udy	....
Toledo, O	29.86	56	62	E	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich	29.90	56	62	S. E.	Fair	....
Alpena, Mich	29.82	54	54	S	Cl'udy	....
Manistee, Mich	....	..	..	....	....	....
Grand Haven, Mich	29.76	56	60	E	Rain	.02
Marquette, Mich	29.76	54	68	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Port Huron, Mich	29.90	56	64	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Chicago	29.70	58	66	S. E.	Cl'udy	.18
Green Bay, Wis	29.72	46	54	E	Rain	.68
Milwaukee, Wis	29.64	48	50	S. E.	Rain	.38
Duluth, Minn	29.64	56	64	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
St. Paul, Minn	29.70	60	68	S. W.	Cl'udy	.92
La Crosse, Wis	29.74	54	56	N	Cl'udy	.26
Davenport, Ia	29.68	58	60	N. W.	Clear	.24
Des Moines, Ia	29.80	64	66	W	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia	29.66	58	58	N. W.	Fair	.74
Cairo, Ill	29.84	68	72	S	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill	29.72	60	66	S. W.	Cl'udy	.16
St. Louis, Mo	29.80	60	72	W	Cl'udy	.32
Springfield, Mo	....	..	..	....	....	....
Omaha, Neb	29.90	66	70	N. W.	Clear	....
Huron, Dak	29.80	68	72	N	Clear	....
Yankton, Dak	29.84	68	72	N. W.	Fair	.01
Moorhead, Minn	29.74	62	68	N. W.	Fair	.04
St. Vincent	29.82	56	70	N	Clear	.04
Bismarck, Dak	29.86	64	72	N	Fair	.01
Fort Buford	29.92	64	70	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont	29.82	76	78	W	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	29.90	68	70	S	Clear	....
Denver, Colo	29.82	69	74	N	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas	29.96	76	78	N	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex	29.70	90	96	N. W.	Fair	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.88	80	80	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Portland, Ore	....	..	..	....	....	....
San Francisco	....	..	..	....	....	....

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

LONDON, May 26.—The Servia, from New York to Liverpool, passed Brow Head this evening. The British Princess, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown today and proceeded. The German steamer Slavonia, from Stettin for New York, has put into Greenock with her shaft broken. The Gellert, from New York for Hamburg, arrived at Plymouth today. The Nederland, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, passed the Lizard early this morning.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Arrived—the Aurania, Liverpool.

FALSE TO HUSBAND AND LOVER.

Mrs. Norton, Who Deserted Her Husband, Now Deserted by Her Lover.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 26.—[Special.]—The sequel to the sensational elopement of H. W. Moore of the *Post-Dispatch* and Mrs. John W. Norton nearly a year ago was made public today. From the story it appears that the woman distributed her affections among several male friends in New York, and after being pardoned twice was abandoned by Moore for the third offense. A lodger in the flat in which they lived caused the separation. The lodger was told to go. Moore ascertained that Mrs. Norton had been receiving letters from her former lodger and that she had been to his office to see him. This after all the trouble before and the promises she had made so enraged Moore that he left Mrs. Norton and staid away for three days. She wrote him, sent her friends to him, caught him one evening at a friend's house, and went down on her knees pleading for forgiveness. Here is one of the epistles she sent him:

Henry: For God's sake come to see me for a few minutes. We must have an interview. Take pity on the woman who loves you and who has been only too thoughtless. I swear to you that my only intentions in that note were to have Mr.——'s advice in the matter of that insurance. For God's sake, you know I am innocent of any wrong further than my foolish deception in an innocent way. Please come to me, Henry, and don't condemn and destroy me forever. I cannot stand this. My heart is almost broken. Yours, in grief, EMMA.

At the intercession of friends Moore returned, she promising faithfully to behave herself in the future. He thought it better, against the advice of his friends, to give her another chance. Scarce a month passed when Moore discovered the last deception which caused the final separation.

It is claimed by Moore's friends that within a year of her marriage Mrs. Norton had a lover in the person of a Chicago theatrical manager.

THE BROKEN SCRANTON BANK.

Depositors Incensed at the Way They Were Treated—What the Cashier Says.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 26.—[Special.]—The collapse of the Scranton City Bank yesterday is the fruitful theme of discussion throughout the city. The amount due to the depositors is much larger than was first reported, and will aggregate $322,000. A large proportion of those to whom this money is due are small storekeepers, mechanics, laborers, widows, and others who have toiled hard and stinted themselves to lay up money, and these people are greatly incensed at the prospect of being fleeced so unceremoniously by the gilt-edged Cashier Jessup.

A lively demonstration is expected tomorrow, about banking time. All the banks in the city have made ample preparations to meet any emergency that may arise.

Director Merrifield said today that Cashier Jessup has thus far failed to show anything for the "shortage" of $130,000. He did not appear before the board of directors last night, nor offer any settlement, and the only statement he has made public is a card in which he says he has property to pay any just claims against him.

Are English Thieves the Smartest?

Of the seventeen pickpockets so far arrested at the Paris Exhibition none is English. They are Italians, Germans, and Americans.

POLITICS IN GAY PARIS.

M. FLOQUET'S SPEECH EXCITES CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION.

Attempts to Form a Union Between the Radicals and the Moderate Republicans—The Colombian Minister in Paris to Be Withdrawn—A Talk with Andrew Carnegie About American Manufactures—The Effect of the Tariff.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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PARIS, May 26.—The speech made by Floquet on assuming the Presidency of the Radical Left has been the object of many and diverse comments in the French press. The great part of its importance is due to the fact that while the Radicals have agreed to tolerate the present Cabinet, and have even formed a compact with the Opportunists in view of the general election, they refuse to modify their program in any particular. They maintain the pretensions to a revision of the Constitution, separation of Church and State, and the various social reforms which are included in their program. This attitude will furnish an explanation of that taken by the Moderate Republican party. As MM. Bardius and Leon Say declared at the Liberal Union banquet, no lasting alliance is possible between the Radicals and the Moderate Republicans for the simple reason that both parties have entirely different ends in view. There can be no bond of union between men who are opposed to separation of Church and State, to the income tax, and to any revision of the Constitution and those who advocate them. The Opportunists, on the contrary, maintain that the differences in the program, no matter how profound, are of small account provided any agreement may be made with the Radicals by which the respective candidatures will not clash.

M. Floquet's speech consequently has been treated with scant courtesy by them, inasmuch as it seemed to be a direct contradiction of the ideas which have been expressed recently by Jules Ferry. They nevertheless continue to uphold the necessity of concentration between the diverse groups of the Republican party for electoral purposes. This attitude taken by the Opportunists recalls a scene in Molière's "Avare." Like Maitre Jacques, they take the Moderate Republicans aside and whisper assurance that the Moderates are, on the whole, right and that in reality one party is just as moderate as the o r. Then they try the effect of blandishment on the Radicals. "We, like you, are in favor of progress," they say. "What you desire we want also, only we must wait for an opportune moment. At present the public does not regard Radicalism with a favorable eye. The Conservatives are gaining the upper hand. Let us practice moderation now, as that is our best weapon against both Conservatives and Boulangists, and afterwards we shall have ample opportunity to give evidence of our Radicalism."

By their buttonholing one and the other in turn the Opportunists flatter themselves they will be able to save the situation and utilize the Moderates without irritating the Radicals.

It is hardly probable that these tactics will satisfy the electors. Clear, concise programs are expected by the mass of the public, which will not brook equivocal declarations such as those which the Opportunists propose to make. That group of Republicans out of which has sprung the Radical Union have decided to make the moderate and conservative Republican their electoral platform and give their support to no candidates except those who openly avow themselves opposed to Radicalism.

THE COLOMBIAN MINISTER.

The United States of Colombia has determined to suppress its Legation in France. It will in future have but two representatives in Europe—one for England and France and the other for Spain and the Holy See. Gen. Posada, the Colombian Minister of Paris, will return home in July.

A case which has been attracting considerable attention in higher circles in Paris was tried by the first civil court Saturday. This was an action instituted for the purpose of depriving Baron Raymond Seilliere of his civil rights on the ground of insanity. The plaintiff is the Baron's cousin, his brother, Baron Frank Seilliere, having preferred not to appear officially responsible for the initiative.

A TALK WITH CARNEGIE.

Andrew Carnegie at the Metropole today said: "I am one of the delegates from the United States to the American International Conference, which will meet in Washington next fall to consider the question of commercial and other relations. I want to make a study of the products of the countries of Central and South America to prepare myself to participate in the conference. I hear the exhibits are extensive, so I shall have an excellent opportunity to get the knowledge I wish. I believe the conference will be one of the most important events of President Harrison's Administration. Heretofore America has been unable to supply her own market, much less to export, but just now the situation is novel. Prices have risen and are rising in Europe. They have fallen and are failing in America. Steel rails recently sold in Pittsburg as cheap as delivered in London by the English manufacturers—namely, £5 per ton. If prices keep advancing America will soon be able to export to South American countries the articles which heretofore she has not been able to compete in with Europe. So there appears now to be a great chance for America to establish more extensive commercial relations with her neighbors.

"A curious fact in this connection is that the steel rails that Canada will require this season will in all probability be furnished by American manufacturers. I predict that such will be the case. This can only occur at times when European prices are high under great demands and American prices are low under a state of depression such as now exists. It has never occurred before in my time, though once before we sold rails in Canada because the English manufacturers, by combining, forced prices up. The present situation results from natural causes, and promises well for America. The cause is protection. Protection to home industries is bound to benefit America. America would be paying three times as much as she does for steel rails had not she protected that industry."

"Would you use the same words in speaking of articles other than steel rails? Will America export them also?"

"Yes. Why, the day before I left home Senator Warner Miller told me he had exported a large quantity of paper to Liverpool to be used by a Liverpool newspaper, and that it netted him as good prices as he received at home. But understand me, this is not likely to be permanent, for whenever Great Britain's manufactures cannot be absorbed at home or abroad she will throw her supplies on America as heretofore.

"I read what ex-Mayor Hewitt said about the basic process. It is true that the basic process is the only one known which will make the ores of the South suitable for steel, but as long as the Lake Superior supply of pure ore holds out steel manufacturers will probably stick pretty closely to the present acid process. The basic process is only good as a substitute. I do not think rails can be made by that process and sold for $25, as they can now by the acid process."

"You and Mr. Hewitt do not seem to agree on the steel question."

"I am not holding that the manufacture of rails by the acid process at $25 per ton can continue profitably, for it cannot. Such prices are only reached by the throes of competition. But I do think steel can be made by acid as cheaply as by the basic process."

"Do you think America will share in the boom in manufactures which England is having?"

"No; I think no two countries have become much more independent industrially than England and America. America must find within herself the conditions of prosperity."

Of President Harrison's Administration Mr. Carnegie says "it has started splendidly. The President is growing in popularity rapidly at Washington. At the celebration in New York he acquitted himself in a manner to win the highest praise. His speeches are models full of good sense. A prominent man said to me after hearing the President that he voted for him, but he had no idea at the time that he was voting for such an able man."

To Search the Sea at Night.

A Russian navy officer has invented a method of searching the sea or coast by night which does not reveal the position of the ship. A mortar fires a buoyant shell containing a compound which ignites on reaching the water and lights up the surrounding area.

Sunday Advertising.

In the Sydney courts it has been decided that no Sunday newspaper can sue for advertisements, the contract being illegal.

ANOTHER MAN ARRESTED.

[Continued from first page.]

certainly some strange things that he must explain. That contract with Dr. Cronin is a strange thing in itself. But there is one thing that does not seem to have occurred to any one yet in discussing this phase of the case. That house, No. 1872 Ashland avenue, where the murder seems to have been committed, was rented by this man, Frank Williams, and his companion March 20. Now, remember, this house is just behind Sullivan's icehouse. It was about two weeks after this house had been rented that Sullivan made that peculiar contract with Dr. Cronin. I don't recollect the exact date when it was made, but it was in the last week of April, I think. That places it after the renting of the cottage close by his place. Whether there is any connection between the two events will have to be found out."

"Has any trace been found yet of how those dispatches came to be sent saying that Dr. Cronin was seen in Toronto?"

"I think that whole business was put up right here in Chicago. The dispatches, I believe, were fixed up here. We are working the Toronto end, but have not heard from there yet."

"Did you see any of the men who are suspected of complicity?"

"The only one I saw was Woodruff. I believe he was in it, but he did not give me any information that has not already been published."

LOOKING FOR THE EXPRESSMAN.

Police Trying to Find the Man Who Hauled the Furniture.

Capt. Schaack, Capt. Wing, and Lieut. Schuttler kept their officers busy yesterday. They were trying to find the expressman who hauled the trunk and furniture from No. 117 South Clark street to the Lake View cottage where Cronin was murdered. The offices of various Lake View express companies and the homes of certain expressmen were visited, but the right man was not found. It is the prevalent belief with the officers that when he is found the murderers of Cronin will be traced up to one week ago. The reason for this lies in the fact that the expressman may be able to tell where the men went to board or room after the furniture was taken to the cottage. The cottage was not occupied by them at all. Yet they were in the city all the time and called three times at the Carlson house before Cronin's disappearance. Again May 16, nearly two weeks after the murder, a man called on Mrs. Carlson and tried to persuade her to accept $12 for another month's rent. It seems reasonable to conclude from these circumstances that the murderers remained some days in the city after the deed was done, and returned to their boarding-places, or the place where they roomed, the night of May 4, as if nothing had happened, and remained there until after May 16. To locate them between these dates seems to be as difficult a task as to locate them now.

AN ANIMAL THAT WOULD BE NOTICED.

The White Horse Sent Out by Liveryman Dinan—Buggy and Harness.

The white horse owned by Liveryman Dinan, which is believed by some to be the one that drew Dr. Cronin away from his office the night of his disappearance, is one that a man who pays any attention to horses would easily remember. He is a plain looking and angular animal about fifteen hands three inches high, having a rather large and coarse head, deep jowl, big ears, and a heavy neck. He is high at the withers and looks remarkably so because of a swayed back, short coupled. From depressed loins and projecting hip points his quarters descend with a pronounced slope, giving what horsemen call the "pacing formation" behind. Beside being knee-sprung and badly puffed forward, his forefeet are low, long-toed, and contracted. Because of his contracted feet he is shod with tips, the object being to give his heels a chance to spread.

One point which tends to confirm the theory that it was the Dinan horse which drew Dr. Cronin away from his office is the fact that the rig was supplied with a hitching-strap with a weight attached, and McCarty, the confectionery store proprietor in front of whose place the horse stood while waiting for Dr. Cronin, agrees with Frank Scanlan and Mrs. Conklin that the animal was fastened with a weight. Dinan is positive that a weight-strap was used, because he has in his place only two straps or halters of any other kind, and they are used only when two horses which will not stand for weights are sent out. He explains why Frank Scanlan and Mrs. Conklin thought the horse spirited as follows:

"That old fellow used to be a cab horse, and he gets nervous when he sees he is going to start. He has a way of swinging his head and working his feet that would make a man think he was going away at a 2:40 gait and will give a man trouble in getting into the rig, but he doesn't show any speed after he gets started. His speed appears to be in his head and not in his legs, and he will fool anybody who watches him start."

"How was the horse rigged and what kind of a buggy was he hitched to?"

"It was a plain harness with an overcheck and the buggy was a three-quarter seat. Scanlan and Mrs. Conklin say the little man had to get up to let the doctor sit down, and that's just what a little man would have to do if he sat down before a big man on a seat of that size."

"Do you expect to get your pay for the rig?"

"O, yes. Coughlin is good, I guess. He always has been good, and then he told me he had collected the $3 of the man who used the rig. When I met him he didn't have the money and said he had spent it. He said he got it just as the man was taking a train for New Mexico. That was a week after the rig had been used. I wouldn't have let the man who got the rig have one of my horses under any circumstance if he had come to engage it himself. He looked like a man who had been working in a ditch, hadn't been shaved for eight or ten days, and kept his coat buttoned up around his neck so that you couldn't see whether he had a collar on or not. I didn't like his looks, and would have been just as well satisfied if he hadn't taken the rig. When the horse came back he showed that he had been driven hard. He has been complaining since, and, besides, got cast a couple times in his stall. He was a little bit lame when he was first shown to Mrs. Conklin, and that was the reason she didn't recognize him. Now he is all right, and she is sure he is the horse she saw Dr. Cronin sitting behind the last time she saw him alive."

WHO PAINTED THE COTTAGE FLOOR?

A Theory Advanced That the Owners May Have Done the Work.

"Did the Carlsons report their suspicions to the police as soon as it dawned upon them that there was something wrong about the renting of their cottage?" was the pertinent inquiry made by a prominent gentleman of Chicago, while discussing the Cronin mystery last night. "It seems to me that it is more than likely that they did not. It is not probable that any one would rent a cottage and for several weeks see no one enter it without feeling that their tenants' actions were strange. An owner would want to know that his property was not being injured, and the Carlsons had a key. It would be quite natural that they entered the house, and finding the unmistakable evidence that some horrible crime had been committed there, they foresaw that it would be a great injury to their property. Stories would soon be afloat that the house was haunted. The superstitions of the people would keep them from renting such a house, and even the neighborhood would be regarded with awe. These are not of the class of people that runs to the police with information. It was quite natural, then, that the traces of the murder should have been wiped out by the owners of the cottage. The footprints in the paint indicate that it was a woman's foot. If it was a woman's foot, what is more probable than that it was one of the Carlson women? What other woman would be in that house with her shoes off? Several days after the murder a stranger was seen in the vicinity of this house at 5 o'clock in the morning. On being seen he ran away. It is inferred by the police that he painted the floor. Yet the foot-prints seem to be those of a woman. At the time of the murder the floor was not painted. This was an afterthought if done by the conspirators. If the paint was put on afterward the person who did the work would not have gone at it so carelessly and he would have blotted out all the marks. The conspirators would not have sent a woman to do this work. If it is a man's work it does not follow that he was not one of the Carlsons. In the presence of the evidence of such a horrible crime a woman would have been frightened, and if alarmed by a knock or call from the outside she would have run away, over the wet paint, and left the work undone. When it became evident that Dr. Cronin had been murdered, and probably in this vicinity, the Carlsons were shrewd enough to know that the police must be informed of these indications of the crime. They accordingly notified the authorities, telling only part of the story."

In a conversation with a policeman who has had some duty in this vicinity the officer stated that it was known by a number of persons that the house was suspected several days before Lieut. Schuttler announced his great find. The reporters found the house Thursday afternoon a few hours after the police had taken possession. The house was under surveillance several days previous to this.

ALL AGREE IN THEIR DESCRIPTIONS.

Appearance of the Man Who Drove Dinan's White Horse.

It is noteworthy that Patrick Dinan, the liveryman, Frank Scanlan, and Mrs. Conklin substantially agree as to the appearance of the man who drove the white horse. All say he had his coat collar turned up around his neck. Dinan says: "He had eight or ten days' growth of beard." Frank Scanlan: "He looked as if starting a beard." And Mrs. Conklin: "He looked as if he hadn't been shaved for some time." It is reasonable to believe that each describes the same man.

Mr. Dinan, the livery-stable keeper, when asked to explain the difference in the description given by him to Capt. Schaack and to the press of the man who came for the horse and buggy engaged by Detective Coughlin, said he had never deviated from the first description he gave; that he never said the man had a red mustache, had light eyes, was cross eyed, or wore a stiff hat and drab clothes. On the contrary, he says that the man wore an old brown overcoat, buttoned by the first one or two top buttons, so that he could not see what kind of a suit he had on. He had a brown mustache, darker at the roots than at the ends, and wore a soft black hat with the rim turned up except in front, where it was pulled down over his eyes. Dinan says he did not describe the eyes at all, as they were so shaded by the hat that he could not tell whether they were blue, black, or crossed.

There was a rumor that the man who went to Dinan's stable for the white horse was none other than Bill Starkey. Dinan was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter last night.

"I only saw Starkey once," said he, "but I would know him if I should see him again."

"Do you know whether it was Starkey who came for the horse or not?" was asked.

"I am positive it was not. Starkey is a much larger man than the one who drove the horse away. He could not possibly fix himself up to look like that man. No, I cannot be mistaken."

As Dr. Cronin was well acquainted with Starkey, it would be impossible that this man should have been the decoy.

Bishop Ryan on the Cronin Case.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 26.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE correspondent asked the Catholic Bishop, S. V. Ryan of Buffalo, today his opinion of the mysterious assassination of Dr. Cronin in Chicago.

"I never supposed," said he, "that the Clan-na-Gael could be capable of such an act. I was always opposed to it as a secret society, but that it could go to such lengths as to authorize any such act I could not have believed. I supposed it was radical, but not criminal in that sense. This crime only shows anew the wisdom of the church in condemning all secret societies. The Land League I have approved of from the start, because it favored only open, legitimate agitation. I had heard of Dr. Cronin, but did not know him personally. If his charges come true it will be a blessing to see punished those who have been getting money for a noble purpose and prostituting it to their own base uses. I am glad the $5,000 reward has been offered by an Irish society for the discovery of Cronin's murderers. There is no excuse for such a deed—less excuse than in Ireland for the Phoenix Park atrocity. This crime cannot fail to hurt the Irish cause in this country, and I hope to see the Irish purge themselves of the suspicion which must rest upon them until this mystery is cleared up. The people of this country would not have anything to do with the criminal associations which brought about such an awful deed. Hence it was that Mr. Parnell so effectually vindicated himself in declaring that he had never belonged to any secret society. The English Government is largely responsible for the existence of secret societies in Ireland. I hope, as I believe all true Irishmen do, that the murderers of Dr. Cronin, be who they may, will be brought to justice; and that if the charges he made were true, the people who have robbed their country of the money subscribed to her needs will be made to suffer for their shameful deeds."

New York Police at Work.

NEW YORK, May 26.—[Special.]—Inspector Byrnes is quietly endeavoring to clear up the mystery of the assassination of Dr. Cronin in Chicago. The man Starkey, who is supposed to have been implicated in the conspiracy, is being watched in the hope that some important development concerning the case may be the outcome of the surveillance. Detectives Golden and Vallely are searching for the man Williams or Simmons, who is believed to have rented the house where Cronin met his death. Two men, said to be agents of the British Government, had a long talk with Detective Golden tonight upon one of the benches in Madison Square Park. As a strange coincidence Dr. Tumblety, otherwise known as "Jack the Ripper," occupied a bench on the other side of the walk, near the statue of Lafayette. The detectives refused to speak on the subject, and Dr. Tumblety declared that he had not read anything about the case. Inspector Byrnes hinted that he might have something interesting to tell in the course of a few days.

Dr. Cronin's Agnus Dei.

NEW YORK, May 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Doubtless some persons who have read about the Agnus Dei said to have been found on the corpse of Dr. Cronin may want to know what it is, its meaning, and purpose. It must not be confounded with a scapular, which is a different thing.

It is a small cake of wax taken from that which remains from the Paschal candles, is stamped with the figure of a lamb supporting the banner of the cross, and is solemnly blessed by the Pope the Thursday after Easter in the first and seventh years of his pontificate. Early in the ninth century Agnus Deis were made of wax and oil by the Archdeacon of Rome, blessed by the Pope, and distributed to the people on the octave of Easter. It is forbidden to paint or gild an Agnus Dei. They are usually sewn up in a covering of silk in the shape of a heart, and are never for sale. They belong to what is known in the Catholic Church as sacramentals, and as such, if worn with pious dispositions, they excite increased fear and love of God, detestation of sin, and so, not in themselves, but because of those movements of the heart toward God, remit venial sins.

CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

Resolutions of Respect.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Irish-American Club of Philadelphia this afternoon resolutions were adopted deploring the murder of Dr. Cronin and declaring that in his death "the cause of liberty had suffered the loss of one of its brightest lights and most distinguished ornaments." The club collectively and individually decided to do all in its power to discover and convict the assassins.

IN MEMORY OF DECEASED MEMBERS.

Tributes Paid to Those Who Have Passed Away While in the Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—The two Houses of the Legislature met in Representatives' Hall this afternoon and held services in memory of the deceased Representatives Elijah M. Haines, John J. Teefey, William R. Archer, John W. Sloan, William Powell, Starkey R. Powell, Alfred S. Brown, and Virgil S. Rubey, and Senators M. B. Thompson and T. L. McGrath. A large number of the friends of the dead members were present. The desks of the two deceased members of the present Assemby, Haines and Teefey, were draped in black. On the desk of Mr. Haines was a sheaf of wheat and on that of Mr. Teefey a cross partly covered with flowers. The Speaker's and Clerk's desks were handsomely decorated with flowers. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. F. W. Taylor, rector of St. Paul's Church, and the music was furnished by the surpliced choir of that church. The speakers were Justice Shope of the Supreme Court, Dr. Richard Edwards, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Senators Fuller, Berry, and Karraker, and Representatives Partridge, Wells, Martin, Merritt, Prince, and Ireland. High tributes were paid to all of the late members, Mr. Haines occupying a large share of the attention of the speakers.

HE DID HIS OWN DETECTIVE WORK.

H. B. Burkhart, Victimized by a Bicycle Shark, Makes a Clever Capture.

H. B. Burkhart of No. 3328 Dearborn street, bookkeeper for Armour & Co., advertised a bicycle for sale. N. R. Farrand, Mr. Burkhart says, answered the ad and represented himself as a nephew of W. W. Kimball. He wanted the wheel on trial, but could not make a deposit. He came the next day with a horse and buggy and wanted to leave it as a guarantee. He finally left his coat, hat, horse, and a check drawn on the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, signed "W. B. Kimball" and indorsed by "Charles Kimball."

The bicycle was not returned and the police were notified, but Mr. Burkhart, finding the police too slow, did a little sleuthing on his own account. "I arrested Farrand at his home, No. 135 Centre avenue, this morning," he said yesterday. "He has served one year in the Ohio penitentiary. The horse and buggy belonged to Edgerton's livery, Fourteenth street and Michigan avenue, and was obtained on a forged order purporting to have been signed by W. W. Kimball. He also got a horse and buggy from the Derby Livery Company about ten days ago on a forged order signed 'W. Grant Lowry.' A horse and buggy was also obtained by him from the Woodruff House stables about a week ago on a forged order. He also has a 51-inch Columbia wheel bicycle that is not accounted for."

Farrand is locked up at the Harrison Street Station, but is not booked.

Quick Selling and Easy Buying.

$15 and $18 Suits AT $12.00.

Hundreds served already—and still there's hundreds left of those magnificent Summer Suits for men and young men that we've lowered from $15 and $18 to $12—plain colors, plaids, stripes and checks in light and dark colors, and the most shapely garments you ever wore. Come while the picking's good.

500 pairs Trousers down from $7 and $8 to $5 and $6—elegant, stylish goods, such as a tailor would ask $10 and $12 for.

Absolutely the best made and best fitting White Dress Shirts we know of—$1.00, $1.25, and $1.50.

French Flannel Outing Shirts in the handsomest patterns.

Gold-handle Umbrellas are not as proper as they were—in consequence ours go at half price—$3.75—and they're excellent quality silk.

Tennis Blazers, Caps, Belts, Sashes—regulation, and very cheap.

Men's Light Derby Hats, $2.00—a regular $3 quality. Light cassimere high hats, $2.50, $3, that bring elsewhere $4.

Tennis Shoes, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3—shapely and durable.

Low-cut, Patent, and Russet Leathers for comfort.

Incomparable—our $4.00 Shoes, calf, hand welt, men's sizes. Boys' sizes, $2.

Wanamaker & Brown,
State and Adams-sts.

Bathe sore feet
in Pond's Extract.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
THE BEST NUTRITIVE TONIC
For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nursing Mothers and Weak and Debilitated.

Put up in this style of Bottles only.

I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract for the past five years in my private practice, and have found it to be the best health-restoring beverage and tonic nutritive known. I have found it especially good for persons convalescing from fever, in cases of dyspepsia, for mother's nursing, and in cases of weakly children, and also in lung troubles. My attention was drawn by the immense importation semi-monthly, and about a million of bottles imported by you have passed my inspection in the Custom-House satisfactorily for the past five years.
Yours respectfully,
W. W. LAMB, M.D.
Chief Drug Inspector
U.S. Port Philadelphia.

The "Genuine" put up in this style of bottles only.

Beware of imitations. The "Genuine" has the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" and "MORITZ EISNER" on the neck of every bottle.
Johann Hoff, Berlin, Paris, Vienna.
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No other preparation
is "as good as"
Pond's Extract.

ASTHMA AND CATARRH CIGARETTES ESPIC
Cured by the
Oppression, Suffocating Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c. Paris: J. ESPIC, 20, St. Lazare. New York:
FOUGERA; MILHAU. Sold by all chemists.

MAKING SURE OF DEATH.

SOME OF THE INFALLIBLE TESTS KNOWN TO SCIENCE.

While There Are Well Authenticated Cases of Apparent Death, There Is No Danger of Premature Burial Provided Proper Precautions Be Taken—The Difference Between Real and Apparent Death—Timely Hints Suggested by Mind Reader Bishop's Fate.

The recent death of Mind Reader Bishop has awakened general interest. He was subject to cataleptic attacks, and on more than one occasion had been adjudged dead. It is alleged that his recent death was directly due to the autopsy made by the physicians within four hours after such a cataleptic attack in which he seemed to be dead. The Coroner's investigation, however, showed that for several hours previous to the autopsy he had lain in an airtight coffin, which would suffice to have killed him if he were only in a cataleptic condition. Besides, the autopsy would seem to be a good means of differentiating between apparent and real death, because long before any vital organ would be touched the incisions would show the circulation of the blood or arouse the nervous system.

At any rate, poor Bishop is surely dead now, as dead as Julius Cæsar. May he rest in peace. His case, however, suggests several questions of general interest. Can we be positively and absolutely certain a man is dead? Is there any condition which so simulates death as to deceive the skill and experience of able scientists? What is death, and how can apparent death be distinguished from it?

The thought of being buried alive is inexpressibly horrible. Death in the excitement of battle is glorious and even enticing. Death under the bright sun and the gently stirring breezes can be thought of as a friend, or as something soft and welcome as a woman's kiss. But to awake in one's coffin from a sleep, to feel the tight embrace of the narrow walls, the earth piled upon one's chest, the grip of suffocation about one's throat; to realize that all self-help and help from other men is absolutely impossible—what is more horrible? Yet one further degree of horror can be imagined. It is the thought that this should happen, not to oneself, but to one we dearly love, a parent, a wife, a child. It is simply unendurable.

INSTANCES OF APPARENT DEATH.

Is there any well authenticated case of apparent death? Many have been noted. Some nine years ago the medical journals of Austria narrated the case of a criminal who had been hanged. The body remained suspended for ten minutes, when the doctor in attendance applied the stethoscope, but could not detect any heart-beat. The man was cut down, placed in a coffin, and carried to a building, where an official autopsy was to be held. It chanced that an electric battery was in the room, and led by curiosity one of the physicians applied a pole of the battery to the cardiac region of the body and turned on the electric current. To the amazement of all the movements of the heart and the respiration at once began. The man revived and was able to ask for water, but full consciousness and clear mental faculties were not regained. During the night he died from pulmonary apoplexy. The autopsy showed that a swollen and elastic thyroid gland (goitre) had prevented breaking of the neck or total suffocation. Death was due to coagulated blood plugging the pulmonary arteries and preventing oxygenation and circulation of the blood. Had he been buried without the application of the electricity he would not have regained even partial consciousness but would have soon died totally and painlessly.

Other instances are known where all preparations were made for the funeral and the apparently dead person recovered consciousness and full vitality. Such a case occurred in France in the seventeenth century and attracted universal attention by reason of a criminal process which followed it. A young woman who lived unhappily with her husband died, or seemed to die, after a brief illness. The body was on the point of being interred when noises were heard issuing from the coffin. This was opened and the young woman was alive. She was so much alive that she was able to elope with a lover who was in attendance at the funeral. The deserted husband, holding that death had made him a widower, likewise married after some time. The several parties were arrested for bigamy, and thus this case of suspended animation or apparent death has a place in the records of the French courts.

Both these cases are taken from a recent paper by Dr. Arno Krueche of Munich. Dr. Krueche is a prominent physician whose manuals of surgery are in the hands of all German medical students. He personally investigated the first case, but unfortunately did not reach the scene until the morning after the criminal's death. All his statements are worthy of full credence. As to the second case, one cannot resist the suspicion that it was a ruse on the part of the lady and her lover.

Is there any well authenticated case of premature interment? Any genuine case in which a person apparently dead has been actually buried? The possibility of such a thing where due care is not taken to verify death must be admitted. But many alleged cases have failed to stand investigation. Noises have been heard to issue from coffins, but they were due to gases of decomposition. The clothing of corpses has been found disarranged, or their limbs drawn up, but the cause was the natural process of rigidity which occurs in the dead. The bodies of persons who die of cholera are especially liable to such muscular movements. The body of the late King Louis of Bavaria, who committed suicide by drowning, showed similar twitchings and muscular action. The physicians were satisfied he was dead, but they conscientiously, though unsuccessfully, applied every possible means of resuscitation. Dr. Krueche says for years past he has personally investigated every reported or alleged case of apparent death or premature burial he heard of through the newspapers or otherwise. In no instance could he find a genuine case. Sifted out the stories were reduced to mere rumors or suspicions, or else were pure inventions.

WHAT IS DEATH?

It will doubtless be of interest to recite the phenomena of death, the tests by which apparent death can be distinguished from real death, and the diseases in which the two might be confounded.

Death is defined as "a cessation of tissue metamorphosis, and its characteristic symptom is loss of function." The principal organs in the body are the brain, the lungs, and the heart. The death of any one of these begins the act of dying, which is completed by the death of all three. The heart usually survives longest. Almost every medical student has performed the experiment of decapitating a frog and opening its body in order to study the pulsations of the heart. The phenomena of death have been studied ever since the first man died. Hippocrates' description of it is classic and has become a part of every language. Shakspeare, in describing Falstaff's death, puts on him the facies Hippocratica.

Consciousness is usually lost or suspended, so that as a general thing death is not painful, the person being indifferent to his surroundings. If consciousness is retained the senses are likewise preserved. Smell and taste usually fail first; then sight becomes dimmed. Hearing is preserved longer, and bystanders should remember this when speaking at the bedside of a dying person. Touch or feeling lasts longest, and the dying can often feel the cold creeping along the limbs to the vital centres. The muscles fail to respond to the will, the movements are tremulous, the body slides down into the bed, the limbs, if raised, will fall back like leaden weights, the lineaments become haggard and the temples sunken, the eyelids droop, but do not entirely cover the ball, the nose becomes pointed, the chin projects, the lips are dry, the lower jaw drops, and the face is usually covered with a cold, clammy sweat. Such is the realistic picture drawn by Hippocrates.

The breathing is slow, infrequent, irregularly superficial, and deep. Mucus gathers in the throat and causes a rattling noise. The gullet is paralyzed and liquids will drop with a rumbling sound into the stomach. The contractions of the heart become weaker and fail to fill the arteries; hence the pulse grows faint and finally imperceptible, while the skin become pale and the extremities cold. The exact instant of death is not easy to determine, but the fact of death can be fully established.

Apparent death is a condition in which the manifestations of life are reduced to a minimum, so as to resemble real death. A minimum of vitality suffices to prevent decomposition, and is found in plants during winter, in the pupæ state of insects, and in hibernating animals. Consciousness, sensibility, and animal heat may not be recognizable, but careful observation should show some minute evidence of respiration, heart action, or muscular movement. The most frequent cause of apparent death is Asiatic cholera, the effects of which on the blood, and consequently on the lungs, brain, and heart, are rapid and appalling. Many victims of mistake have been taken to the deadhouse during epidemics of this disease, and perhaps some have been buried alive. Hanging, drowning, freezing, a lightning stroke, compression by falling earth, prolonged hunger, excessive labor, intoxication, hemorrhage after childbirth, convulsions in children, and especially the asphyxia of new-born babes, have produced a condition simulating real death. Catalepsy and hysteria are well known causes, and are usually found in the fine, delicately balanced nervous structure of women.

It is hardly possible, however, in this century and with the methods of investigation offered by exact science and modern physiology, so to confound this apparent death with real death as to permit premature burial. The danger lies in failing to use the means of detection at our disposal. Nothing arouses our suspicion, and the inference is made from general appearances that the person is dead.

TESTS OF REAL DEATH.

The following signs by which apparent death can be distinguished from real death can be readily applied or noted for the most part by any intelligent layman. They are mentioned in Dr. Krueche's paper and are also to be found in most works on pathology:

First—The eyes. During the death agony the pupils contract minutely, about the moment of death they dilate, and after a few hours they return to normal dimensions. The dilatation occurs at the instant the brain dies. The iris is insensitive to light, the cornea becomes dull and veiled, and the eye dries. Atropine, if dropped into the eye, will not dilate it. The ophthalmoscope (which only an expert physician can use) will show the papillæ of the optic nerve to be shrunken away. None of these things occurs in apparent death.

Second—The complete cessation of the circulation of the blood can be shown by tying tightly a string around a limb, or, better, around the lobe of the ear. If the part becomes bluish, congested, and swollen the blood still circulates and the person is not really dead.

Third—If burning sealing wax be dropped on the skin of a dead person it will not raise a blister or cause redness of the surrounding part, but in a person apparently dead both effects will be produced.

Fourth—If strong ammonia is rubbed over the cardiac region so as to remove the epidermis the exposed flesh will become dry and brown if the person is really dead.

Fifth—Temperature furnishes a test. A dead body cools in from one-half hour to twenty-four hours, usually in from six to twelve, varying according to the disease, the preceding fever, the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere, etc. The temperature of the external surface in a case of apparent death may be quite low, but the internal temperature will be maintained. In life the internal temperature is about 99¼° Fahrenheit, and it may be increased by disease. If a thermometer should show a considerable decrease below normal it would prove real death. While in cases of apparent death from freezing a low internal temperature may be found, it will not persist, and repeated observations after many hours would settle the question.

Sixth—Rigidity after death begins in the muscles of the jaw and neck, extends to the trunk and limbs, and finally to the internal organs. It occurs in from four to twelve hours, though cases are known in which it immediately followed death and others in which it did not occur for many hours. It diminishes in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. Rigidity is due to coagulation of myosin, or muscular fibrin. The theory is that acids are constantly formed and removed from the system during life. After death they are not removed, but accumulate and coagulate the fibrin. When decomposition sets in ammoniacal products are evolved which neutralize the acids and produce relaxation of the rigidity. Rigidity almost always occurs, though sometimes it is overlooked, either because it does not last long or because it does not begin until unusually late. The exceptions are cases of premature birth and of freezing, with subsequent thawing. Death from lightning-stroke and from mushroom poisoning is also said not to be attended by rigidity. The superficial rigidity produced by freezing and the wax-like rigidity of catalepsy are quite different from the rigidity of death.

Seventh—Decomposition is an absolute sign of death. It occurs in from a few hours to several weeks, varying according to the temperature and moisture of the air, the character of the disease, and especially to the degree of muscular exhaustion previous to death. Brown-Séquard has shown that when muscular irritability is much exhausted rigidity and decomposition will rapidly ensue. Hence it is that the flesh of overdriven cattle "spoils" so soon. The greenish color of decomposition first appears on the abdomen and then on the spaces between the ribs. Its progress usually follows the course of the veins. This test for death is usually unavailable on account of the practice of putting ice about dead bodies. Besides, it is not desirable nor healthy to keep the dead until they become offensive.

PREMATURE BURIAL WHOLLY UNNECESSARY.

In addition to the above there are a number of tests in popular use, such as placing a cold mirror before the mouth, or a feather or light before the nostrils, or a glass of water on the abdomen to detect breathing or movement; noting the translucency of the fingers held before a light; sticking pins into the flesh, etc.; but they are not reliable. Electricity furnishes an excellent test, as the muscles lose their irritability to electrical stimulation in about three hours after death. But electricity can be applied only by a physician or an expert.

The fear of being buried alive is entirely groundless if proper care is exercised. A physician ought always to see the patient after death. Usually the relatives or undertaker call at the doctor's office, inform him that the patient is dead, and get the death certificate. It would be much better to incur the slight expense of another visit so that the physician might verify the fact of death. Furthermore, funerals ought not take place earlier than seventy-two hours after death, and the body should be carefully watched in the meantime. The custom of "waking" the dead as practiced by some nations has a stratum of common sense beneath it. Inspection of all dead bodies by a physician or by an authorized medical official might be made obligatory. Even an autopsy might be made obligatory in special cases, or in all cases. It is difficult to conceive that intelligent people should be prejudiced against autopsies, and yet many are. Perhaps the day will come, however, when people will be educated up to the point of rejoicing that their dead bodies may be useful for their surviving brother men. In the meantime the sad case of Bishop should make all men more careful and even suspicious in dealing with the dead.

New Corporations Licensed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 25.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to incorporate the following companies:

The Naperville Butter Company; location, Naperville; to conduct a general creamery business; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Frank Reidy, Frank X. Winckler, and Albert Hiltenbrandt.

Nilsson Shirt & Laundry Company; location, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Hans L. Krock, Emery S. Walker, and Thomas P. Maryatt.

South Side Heat & Power Company; location, Chicago; to furnish heat and power; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Thomas H. Martin, L. H. Bisbee, and L. J. Pierson.

Bensinger Self-Adding Cash Register Company; location Chicago; to manufacture and sell self-adding cash registers, etc.; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, M. Bensinger, Charles P. Miller, and L. M. Dale.

The Brown Brick Company of Rockford, Ill.; to manufacture and sell brick and tile; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Thomas Ennett, Charles J. Jones, William Buske, R. E. Brown, and John Conner.

The Melrose & Maywood Building & Loan Association filed a certificate of change of location from Melrose to Maywood, Cook County, Ill.

The Taroid Company of Chicago filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from $25,000 to $100,000.

The Cigar-Tip Society.

There have long existed in Germany and elsewhere societies for collecting cigar ends—the tips cut off to permit of suction on lighting, and the parts left when the smoker dare not proceed further out of mercy to his mustache. It is customary to have boxes for preserving these remnants on the tables of hotel smoking-rooms, as well as in private houses. They are collected at given times and sold to the manufacturers, who make snuff of them, or cut them up after a kindly steeping for smoking mixtures. Their price goes to orphan institutions or other charities. Now the news comes that an organization of the kind, and that on a grand scale, has just been started in Sweden. The Queen is President, and young ladies and gentlemen throughout the country are members. Fathers, and brothers, and sweethearts are to be prayed not to throw away cigar ends. These are to be gathered from the streets. The money to be got for the product will nourish and educate 500 children. Here is a chance for some philanthropic person to start such a society in this country.

Always Use Platt's Chlorides for household disinfection. You will like it.

RUMORS OF A HAYTI COMMISSION.

Those Who Should Know Will Not Say Whether the Government Will Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—[New York Tribune.]—The State Department has been credited for some time with the intention of sending a commission of three, or a single Commissioner, to Hayti, with the view of placing American interests on a more satisfactory basis, and incidentally to secure, if possible, a coaling station for United States men of war. In connection with this statement, it is asserted that one or both of the factions now contending for supremacy in Hayti have appealed to the Government of the United States to arbitrate between them. It is also reported that the Administration has in an informal way offered its good offices to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulties. It is hardly necessary to point out that the latter of the reports is altogether improbable.

At the State Department an extraordinary amount of secrecy is observed. Officially nothing is known about the matter, and unofficially it is denied altogether. Between these statements and the fact admitted by the Secretary of the Navy that the Boston and the Ossipee have been sent to Hayti the public is left to choose, for the present at least. Secretary Tracy admits that both the vessels mentioned are not sent to Hayti at the request of the State Department, but merely for the purpose of relieving the ships of the squadron now stationed there, and in conformity with the plan heretofore outlined by him which looks to a frequent change of vessels in waters where the crew is exposed to the dangers from yellow-fever and other diseases. At the same time he admits that he knows nothing at all about the appointment of Commissioners, and, of course, nothing about the statement made elsewhere that quarters on the Boston had been fitted up for the accommodation of the Commissioners.

Representative Hitt's name was mentioned in the first instance in connection with the commission, and as likely to be at its head. There was the rumor that he had declined the offer, and that Gen. Lew Wallace would be appointed in his place. The presence of Gen. Wallace in Washington tonight seems to lend some color to the statement. Another probable Commissioner mentioned in the gossip of the street is Alexander Porter Morse, a local attorney who is credited with possessing a fund of information as to Haytian affairs. Mr. Morse was asked this afternoon whether his name was being considered in connection with the proposed commission, but he declared that he knew nothing about it. He said that he had but a slight knowledge of the present situation of affairs in Hayti, and that he was not able to talk intelligently about the question at all.

The question is mooted in some quarters as to whether it might be considered by other Powers a hostile act for the United States to send a commission to Hayti. A partial answer is furnished by a gentleman somewhat versed in diplomatic lore, who points to the case of Mr. Mann, who was sent to Austria at the time of the Austro-Hungarian difficulties as a special Commissioner from this country. The other countries made a number of sharp inquiries as to the mission of this gentleman, which, however, were finally satisfactorily answered.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Minister Preston has not yet returned from Washington, and Vice-Consul Singleton of Hayti said yesterday that he was absolutely uninformed as to the reported intention of this Government to send a commission to Hayti on the cruiser Boston.

WHITE OAK'S STRAIGHTLACED PREACHER.

Issuance of a Manifesto Against the Annual "Bonnet Show" in Church.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., May 26.—There is a great stir among the good people in the southern end of this county. In that vicinity is one of the most fashionable country churches of the State, know as the "White Oak Church," because it stands in a beautiful grove of white oaks. The surrounding farmers are wealthy, as the soil is the finest of blue grass and produces in abundance. Their wives and daughters are as pretty as any in Kentucky, and they give them plenty of money with which to buy handsome clothes. The owners always wear these when they attend the services at White Oak Church, and years ago a remarkable custom was established.

Annually, the fourth Sunday in May, it became the habit for all the pretty women for miles around to array themselves in their best new clothing, regardless of expense, and go to the services at White Oak Church. They wore good clothes other Sabbaths, but the fourth Sunday in May was always an especial occasion. By-and-by this rivalry among the Kentucky ladies centralized itself on bonnets. It was the particular aim of each to wear a new bonnet which would eclipse that of any of her neighbors. Thus the day came to be known as the "bonnet show," and was famous throughout this and surrounding counties.

On "bonnet show" day the church would not hold the people. Many of the young men who never neglected the occasion were forced to stand at the windows outside and watch the congregation of beauty and fashion. The "show" caused feuds among the female portion of many families in the vicinity, and nearly all neighborhood quarrels dated from a bonnet show. The White Oak ministers endeavored to stop the singular observance, but they failed. It was too popular with the young women and the young men; and the fathers themselves, when their daughters started to church on that day, cautioned them not to allow themselves to be beaten. In fact, it was a regular beauty show.

This year they have a new minister at White Oak, and he is decidedly straitlaced. He objected strongly to the "bonnet show," and, as it caused more than the usual number of quarrels last year, many of the older church members agreed with him. Two or three weeks ago they issued a manifesto that everybody was expected to observe the fourth Sunday in May just as they would any other Sabbath. They were informed that this would not have the desired effect, and now they have decided to hold no services at all on that day. All the ladies in the county are indignant and have declared that they will choose some other day for the exhibition.

Ireland's Worst Enemies.

New York *Sun:* There is no longer any doubt that Dr. Cronin of Chicago was murdered. There are also cogent reasons for believing that the crime was the outcome of a conspiracy on the part of men accused by Cronin of misusing funds subscribed to further the Irish Nationalist movement.

In view of this Chicago tragedy the duty of honest Irishmen is plain. The history of this murder must be probed to the roots and all the perpetrators, instigators, and accessories, before or after the fact, must be forthwith brought to justice. Prompt and rigorous measures in this black business will have a tremendous effect upon English public opinion and upon the judgment of the Parnell Commission. That judgment, Irishmen should remember, will not be submitted to the House of Commons before February, 1890. It behooves them to see to it that before that time arrives the sacred cause of Ireland is cleared of the stain fastened on it by men accused of stealing money designed for a nation's liberation, and of doing murder to escape exposure.

If any attempt is made to check a thorough investigation of this atrocity the result will be disastrous in this country as well as England. The American people would view with abhorrence a movement whose organizers by their remissness in the Cronin affair should subject themselves to the suspicion of condoning embezzlement and homicide. The calumnies invented by the enemies of Ireland would no longer meet with incredulity if a crime so odious as this Chicago murder could be perpetrated with impunity. Nor would it be easy to obtain further contributions for the Nationalist cause should the facts indicate that its chief advocates on this side of the Atlantic would stop at nothing to stifle inquiry into the use made of the funds subscribed.

Happily for Ireland, it is only in Chicago that any misappropriation of home rule moneys has been charged. We have faith, also, that even in Chicago only a small fraction of the Irish-Americans are open to the suspicion of complicity in such an infamous embezzlement. It is true that Cronin's enemies seemed for a time to exercise considerable influence over the police of that city and over some of its newspapers. Now, however, that the body of the murdered man has been discovered, a more wholesome current of opinion will set in, and we may expect to see all agencies of detection and punishment invoked against the miscreants who, in silencing their own accuser, struck a treacherous blow against the country whose interests they have professed to serve.

Let those who have the Irish cause at heart see to it that the planners of Cronin's murder are brought to a swift and stern account. The Irish cause and Mr. Parnell have enemies enough in England without being thus foully dealt with in the house of their friends.

The Gold Excitement Near Gary, Dak.

GARY, Dak., May 25.—The gold discovery is no hoax. Nearly the whole male population has been out prospecting and in every instance gold has been found in the bed of the Lac qui Parle and on the bluffs on either side. The dust is taken out within six inches of the surface, and for over a mile along the stream. Companies have been formed for thorough investigation, and the work is being pushed as fast as possible. Several claims have been staked by outside parties, and options are being taken on all land in the vicinity.

GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN.

ENGLISHWOMEN TAKING A LIVELY INTEREST IN POLITICS.

The Primrose League and the Women's Liberal Federation Exert a Considerable Influence in British Politics—Sir Charles Dilke Gradually Working His Way Back to Public Favor—The Queen Has No Intention of Abdicating.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, May 25.—The proceedings in Parliament have this week been dull, but there has been a good deal of activity and bustle among the politicians outside. For the first time in our history we have seen the political ladies of both great parties gathered together in London at the same time. The organized political woman is, you know, a comparatively new creature here. In the old days we had the political woman as a "rara avis" in the ranks of the aristocracy, and the famous Lady Cavendish kissed a Westminster butcher to win a vote for Fox. Today the political woman is not confined to the nobility. She has her representative in all classes. The Primrose League boasts of over 80,000 members, the great majority being women. The Women's Liberal Federation counts 34,000 members and has only recently come into existence. This is a remarkable additional force let loose at election times, though it may not vote, and there can be no doubt that the influence of women in politics is, for good or evil, rapidly growing in this country.

Lord Salisbury, speaking to the Primrose dames Wednesday at Her Majesty's Theatre, gave his official blessing to the movement, so far as it was in Tory hands, and spoke with enthusiasm of the fact that a Primrose habitation had been opened at Tralee, County Kerry, which until recently was probably the most disturbed district in Ireland. He had heard that there were already 700 members, and thought that there was a promising field in Munster and Connaught for active propaganda by the league. If they could give cohesion and strength to the scattered Loyalist communities they would accomplish a great work for the union.

The meeting which heard this speech was in itself remarkable. The ladies were all decorated after the Masonic fashion, and the higher officers displayed as many jewels as a member of the grand lodge. Everybody had a badge of some sort, and the use of these things in such number must have created almost a new industry, as well as bringing in a considerable revenue to the league.

Of course the Liberal women have no insignia; the tawdry finery which pleases the Tory ladies is condemned and derided. I am not sure that this is wise. It has a distinct use and the Primrose League would not be what it is without it. The Liberal ladies are probably too serious. They had a full day's conference touching the most recondite political subjects, not forgetting the Sugar Bounty bill. Then there were a couple of business meetings. The council first met in private and decided that they would not inscribe the question of woman suffrage on their banners. This is a concession to some weak-kneed sisters who have not quite made up their minds whether they want to vote with their husbands.

SIR CHARLES AND THE LEADERS.

A curious personal question caused a warm debate. Four ladies of the executive have lately been with Sir Charles Dilke on a political tour in the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire. When they have not spoken for him they have been on the platform, and generally have expressed their desire to bring him back to political life. This has given great offense, and certain moral reform societies circulated a protest against the conduct of the ladies. They took care, of course, that the protest should reach all the influential women, who were asked if they were willing that the Liberal Federation should thus be dragged in the mire. When the storm burst in the council Wednesday the four offenders made a joint statement, pleading that they had acted in their individual capacities and had no intention of compromising the federation. But when the executive came to be reëlected for the current year the offenders were largely "pilled," and possibly one or other of them has been rejected. We are still wanting the returns.

As to Sir Charles Dilke, it must be understood that he is not a candidate for Parliament. He declined to stand for the Forest of Dean last year, but promised to visit the constituency and address the miners. It was during this visit that his lady friends gave him the light of their countenance, for which act they have been called to account. Meantime there is no doubt that Sir Charles is slowly making his way. Quite recently he was elected Chairman of the Chelsea Board of Guardians, with the good-will of the Unionist local paper.

The political ladies of both parties had a pleasant stay in London. Lady Spencer and Lady Aberdeen received their Liberal friends in their own stately homes, and Lady Hayter presided at the "conversazione" held among the pictures at Grosvenor Gallery. Here Mrs. Gladstone was presented with a massive gold bracelet bearing the miniature reproduction of Sir John Millais' portrait of her husband. This was in view of the golden wedding which Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will celebrate shortly. The Primrose dames were, on their side, about the same hour enjoying a magnificent party given by Lady Wimborne, the sister of Randolph Churchill, at her house in Arlington street, Piccadilly.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

The Irish Peers, with a handful of Ulster Tories who sit in the House of Commons, have unanimously agreed upon the abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy in the hope that the Government will build a royal residence and induce a royal Prince to live in Ireland. They have asked Lord Salisbury to receive a deputation on the subject, and the matter is to be discussed at today's Cabinet meeting. Meantime the Tories in the House of Commons are pushing the matter, and further questions on the subject are to be put to Mr. Smith Monday. It was noticed at the Peers' meeting that Lords Meath and Greville, the only Home-Rulers among the Irish nobility, voted for the retention of the Viceroyalty.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES BILL.

Mr. Goschen spoke at Sheffield Wednesday night for a full hour and actually alluded to the Sugar Bounties bill without saying a word in favor of the boycotting clauses. All he did was to quote the lower prices on sugar to be delivered this autumn as a proof that the present inflation is temporary, due only to American speculation and not to the convention. In private conversation with Liberal Unionist friends he says that he was led into the affair when it was a mere question of attacking bounties. Mr. Charles Villiers, the veteran free-trader, denounces the convention with vigor and says that he cannot conceive how the Government can have come to get into such a stupid position.

THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

Mr. William O'Brien's opinion that the Manchester martyrs were not murderers, of which he delivered himself to the special commission, has given the Tory papers a chance to improve an occasion which they were badly wanting. But John Bright said something like this in the House of Commons when he complained that three men had been hanged for the murder of one; that the single shot which was fired and which killed Sergt. Brett was never brought home to any one of the three, and that the Fenians had no sort of desire to murder any particular person. He declared roundly that it was a political affair and that it was for this reason only that three men were hanged when only one could have fired the fatal shot.

BISMARCK AND THE "GAZETTE."

Mr. Greenwood's case against Mr. Gibbs for wrongful dismissal from the editorship of the *St. James' Gazette* is still much discussed. It is now said that the German Chancellor has more than once attempted to secure a London paper and that Prince Bismarck looks upon this as an important means of obtaining an alliance with this country. So far he has failed, unless the *St. James' Gazette* can be said to suit his purposes. This journal is certainly a suspect now. Everybody is surprised at the contents of Mr. Steinkopff's letters to Mr. Greenwood, which the *Times* printed in full, and which give a singularly graphic notion of the sort of language which Prince Bismarck's set permitted themselves concerning the late Emperor and the present Empress Frederick. As the letters dealt also in the gossip current about Sir Morell Mackenzie, they give him a good right of action against the *Times*, and it is understood that he will strike home to wipe off old scores. At Berlin there must be a good deal of irritation with Mr. Steinkopff and his methods. The relations of the Chancellor and the reptile press have never been exhibited in such a strong light before.

VICTORIA WILL NOT ABDICATE.

The Queen was 70 yesterday. When she went to Sandringham lately some gossips would have it that she was preparing for abdication in view of the present anniversary. As a matter of fact, however, nothing is further from the mind of the Queen. She is in splendid health and there is not a finer specimen of womanhood in the three Kingdoms. She is never ill, never has a pain or ache, and her mind is probably keener than it has ever been—which is saying a vast deal. Abdication is not in the royal dictionary, and folks who are so anxious to see a new court arrive—the new court being the Marlborough House set—will have to bide patiently, possibly for another ten years. There is really no apparent reason why the Queen should not reign longer than George III. The birthday honors, published today, have none of them any special significance. The elevation of Mr. G. Burns of the Cunard Company has been too long delayed. Mr. W. Mackinnon, who also gets a baronetcy, sent out Mr. Stanley on his present expedition.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER ON COMBINES.

Wholesome Views Given Against Trusts by the United States Supreme Court.

New York *Herald:* Just before its adjournment the United States Supreme Court rendered an opinion which must have a salutary effect in shaping the law relating to trusts and combines designed to destroy competition and establish monopoly.

The case was Gibbs against the Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore. The complainant was the general manager of a corporation engaged in the business of "the owning, improving, leasing, and manipulation of gas property throughout the country." He sued to recover for "services in negotiating and consummating an arrangement and settlement of differences" between the Consolidated and Equitable Gas Companies of Baltimore. The "arrangement" was simply a combine by which the two companies bound themselves to raise the price of gas to $1.75 per 1,000 and not to supply it to the public at less than that rate. They further agreed to pool their revenues and divide them on a stipulated basis.

The effect of this combine was to force consumers to pay more for gas than they had been paying and more than the gas was worth. It was to kill competition in the business, to set up a monopoly, to make the public pay tribute to two grasping corporations. For bringing about this result the complainant made out the modest bill of $50,000 against each of the companies.

The Consolidated declined to pay because it had not agreed to pay. Suit was thereupon brought to compel payment. The Supreme Court held that the suit could not be maintained for the reason that the combine was illegal, and hence the complainant could lawfully claim nothing for his services in bringing it about.

The decision was based primarily on the ground that one of the parties to the combine was prohibited by a statute of Maryland from "entering into any consolidation, combination, or contract with any other gas company whatever." The court held that this statute was a constitutional and legal bar to entering into the agreement. But no one who reads the opinion of Chief Justice Fuller can doubt that, even apart from such statute, the court looked upon the combination as one to kill competition, and therefore against public policy and unlawful. Here is an extract from the opinion:

> Innumerable cases, however, might be cited to sustain the proposition that combinations among those engaged in business impressed with a public or quasi public character which are manifestly prejudicial to the public interest cannot be upheld.
>
> The law "cannot recognize as valid any undertaking to do what fundamental doctrine or legal rule directly forbids. Nor can it give effect to any agreement the making whereof was an act violating law. So that, in short, all stipulations to overturn or in evasion of what the law has established; all promises interfering with the workings of the machinery of the Government in any of its departments or obstructing its officers in their official acts or corrupting them, all detrimental to the public order and public good in such manner and degree as the decisions of the courts have defined, all made to promote what a statute has declared to be wrong, are void."
>
> It is also too well settled to admit of doubt that a corporation cannot disable itself by contract from performing the public duties which it has undertaken and by agreement compel itself to make public accommodation or convenience subservient to its private interests.

Now that vital questions as to the legality of trusts and combines are looming up in the courts all over the country, these views, coming from the highest court of the Nation, are as timely as they are wholesome.

MAY COUNT IN THE TOMBSTONES.

Philadelphia Will Otherwise Fall Behind in the Race with Chicago for Second Place.

Denver *Republican:* An exciting and picturesque contest of the next census will be between Philadelphia and Chicago for second place in population or for position next to New York. The census of 1880 gave Chicago 503,185 inhabitants and Philadelphia 847,170. The respective Board of Health estimates of 1885 credited Chicago with 630,000 and Philadelphia with 949,000. The estimates of last year, based on the school census, were Chicago 830,000 (with the then annexation of Sec. 25 from Jefferson and a strip off Cicero) and Philadelphia 1,042,000.

These figures would indicate that, while the City of the Lakes was gaining on her rival, the prospects of passing her next year were not flattering. To do so she must make a gain of over 200,000 in a single year [in two years]. This seems hardly possible, but when Chicago gets down to business she does not tolerate the word "impossible" in her vocabulary. Her expansive energies rise with the demands of the occasion. In one respect she has the advantage of Philadelphia. The latter already, by her charter, covers 120 square miles of territory, embracing the whole county, the largest area of any city in America. She can scarcely do anything more in the line of territorial expansion, and has probably already taken in all the populated suburbs within reach.

Chicago has been exceedingly modest in the matter of territorial extent. But now she is preparing to take in several suburban towns, with an aggregate population of 200,000, and may, if hard pressed, reach out after Aurora and other equidistant cities!

Then the hotel registers next summer will count up the most for the Lake Michigan town. [They are not needed except in St. Louis.] The summer travel through Chicago is enormous. It is one of the convergent points of the great tides of travel across the continent. The travel through the old Quaker town is comparatively small. She will have just one chance at the traveling public. Congress will be in session, and consequently a large travel between Washington and New York will pass through her limits. She can send down her enumerators to work the trains. But Chicago could also do a good deal in the same line. [St. Louis alone works that racket.]

Philadelphia has another advantage. She is much the older. Several generations of her inhabitants passed away while the site of Chicago was yet a swamp, the home of the mosquito and the lurking-place of the fever and ague, and before THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was founded or J. Medill was born. Hence she can secure many more names from the tombstones that mark the final resting places of "honored" citizens. The country will watch with interest the contest between the two towns—the one the monument of William Penn's great real estate transaction and the other the mingled creation of courageous enterprise and gathered-in suburbs.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—Decisions in the following cases were filed in the Appellate Court Second District yesterday:

Long, admr., etc., vs. Long; affirmed.

Reilly vs. Barton, spl. comr., etc.; affirmed.

Small et al. vs. Barton, spl. recr., etc.; affirmed.

Rielly vs. Barton, spl. recr., etc.; affirmed.

Rielly vs. Griffith; affirmed.

Ringwalt, etc., vs. Conrad, admr., etc.; affirmed.

People, ex rel., etc., vs. Boyd et al.; affirmed; Smith, J., dissents.

Plano Mfg. Co. vs. Parmenter; reversed and remanded.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. vs. Potter; affirmed.

Mackey, admr., etc., vs. Pullford; affirmed.

Seavey, admr., etc., vs. Seavey et al.; affirmed.

Kingman vs. Harmon et al.; d. affirmed; dis. Opinion by Smith, J.

C., I. & St. L. & C. Railway Company vs. Horan; affd. in part and rev. in part.

Johnson Impt., etc. vs. Worthington, exr., etc.; d. affd.

American Buttonhole Company vs. Hayes; affirmed.

Cooper vs. Cooper; affirmed.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company vs. Chapman; affirmed.

Home National Bank of Chicago vs. est. of Waterman; affirmed; dis. opinion by Smith, J.

Pearson vs. Bunker; affirmed.

Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Shenk; affirmed; Smith, J., dissents.

Town of Wheaton vs. Hailey; affirmed.

Miller vs. Gable; affirmed.

Carr vs. Trainor et al.; affirmed.

Village of Braceville vs. Doherty; affirmed.

Boyd vs. Ernest; rev. in part and affd. in part.

Wilson et al. vs. Aaron, assignee; affirmed.

Baker et al. vs. Livingston National Bank; affirmed.

Edwards vs. Trust. of Schools; reversed and remanded.

For a stylish hat go to Hawes, 223 S. Clark-st.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Rain Needed in Some Counties of the State—Weather Cold, with Occasional Frosts.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26.—[Special.]—The Illinois Weather Service, in coöperation with the United States Signal Service, has issued the following data for the week ending May 25:

In all portions of the State the temperature has been below a seasonable average. Cloudy weather has prevailed in the Counties of Henry, McHenry, Iroquois, Sangamon, Ogle, Morgan, Coles, Douglas, Fayette, and Franklin. In other portions of the State a seasonable amount of sunshine was reported. The rainfall in the Northern and Central counties of the State has been generally above the average. In the Southern counties the rain has been badly distributed. Washington County reports 1.73 inches, Bond County 3.63 inches, Fayette County 1.81 inches, while Clinton County reports but 0.44 of an inch, Iroquois County 0.20 of an inch, Hamilton County 0.27 of an inch, Effingham County 0.20 of an inch, Lawrence County 0.40 of an inch, and Richland County 0.48 of an inch.

Bond County—Growing crops looking well. We have had two severe thunder-storms during the week. Considerable hail fell during Monday's storm; no damage reported. Total rainfall for week, 3.63 inches.

Clinton—Crops looking well; .44 of an inch of rain fell during week.

Coles—Meadows and oats short, but better than they look; strawberries ripening; crop looking well, but a little short; 2 inches of rain fell during week.

Christian—Crops and grass looking well; corn is up and looking well set; 1.25 inches of rain for week.

Clay—The abundant rains of last week have put all crops in splendid condition; 1.40 inches fell during week.

Douglas—Good growing shower since Sunday; corn good, two weeks earlier, and in fine condition.

Edwards—Seasonable rains since the 11th. Crops in general improving.

Effingham—Planting nearly completed; meadows looking up; more rain needed; .26 of an inch fell during week.

Franklin—More rain needed; oats and wheat will only be two-thirds of a crop; .20 of an inch of rain fell during week.

Fulton—The last week was too cool for corn; several showers during week; wheat, oats, and vegetables doing well.

Henry—Considerable rain fell during the week. Wheat, oats, fruit, and meadows good. Corn getting weedy.

Hamilton—The drouth continues. Wheat is short at least 50 per cent. Oats will make nothing without quick, seasonable rains. Corn doing poorly: fruit all right. During the week .27 of an inch of rain fell.

Iroquois—The low temperature has retarded the growth of corn, but the long-needed rain of the 23d—1.80 inches—was a grand thing for the county.

Lake—The season is not comparatively as forward as two weeks ago, but all crops are promising. Rainfall during week, .27 of an inch.

Lawrence—The rainfall for the last seven days—.40 of an inch—has affected oats and grain favorably.

Logan—Winter wheat heading out, but short. During the week .26 of an inch of rain fell.

Mercer—The 17th 2.46 inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours. A heavy thunder-storm, with a severe gale of wind, came in the afternoon. It was a damage to farmers, as it put a stop to all farm work, and many had not yet planted their corn. The latter part of the week more favorable. It appears that the heavy rain destroyed the potato-bugs. Rainfall for the week 3.50 inches.

Marshall—Cutworms are bad on corn planted on sod and it has to be replanted. Farmers cultivating corn on old ground; the crop is looking well. Rainfall for week, 2.07 inches.

McHenry—A cold, wet week has turned the corn yellow, but all other vegetation is "booming." Corn planting nearly finished. Rainfall for week, 1.27 inches.

Perry—The protracted drouth has hopelessly stunted oats and meadows, although if rain comes soon it may head and yield well yet. Wheat and clover generally short. Fruit doing well. Corn not doing well. Rainfall for week, .80 of an inch.

Randolph—There were two or three fine showers during last week, which refreshed all crops and pastures. Corn is mostly cultivated once and looking well. Rainfall for week, .97 of an inch.

Sangamon—1.02 inches of rain fell during week, affecting growing crops favorably.

Richland—The rains of the last seven days have affected growing crops favorably; .48 of an inch fell.

Schuyler—Crops well advanced; prospects encouraging; some complaint of cutworms; .77 of an inch of rain fell during week.

Shelby—The weather was just what was wanted to make every one happy. The 19th, between 4:15 p. m. and 5:24 p. m., 1.58 inches of rain fell. Total for the week, 2.86 inches.

Stephenson—The last seven days have been cool—some frost reported in low lands, which keep the corn back and make it look sickly. The small grain and grass not affected by the frosts doing well. Pastures plenty and stock making good use of it. Rye mostly out in head, and the prospect now is for a good crop; 1 inch of rain during the week.

Washington—The last week has been favorable for growing crops. Rainfall, 1.73 inches.

Wayne—Field, garden, and grain crops looking well. Prospect encouraging for average yield; 1.39 inches of rain fell during the week.

Morgan—1.39 inches of rain fell during the week. Crop conditions favorable.

De Kalb—Corn planting and cultivating delayed by rains. Light frosts in low lands the 22d; no damage reported. Rainfall for the week, 1.27 inches.

Ogle—The temperature for the last week has been too low. The corn that is up looks yellow. Some complaint of cutworms. Some farmers had to replant corn.

Fayette—Four inches of rain fell during the week. The outlook now is considered fine.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, May 25.—PROVISIONS—Pork—Holders offer moderately. Prime mess, Eastern, 64s, dull; do Western, 51s, dull. Lard—Holders offer spot sparingly; futures moderate: spot, 35s 6d, steady; May, June, and July, 35s 3d, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer moderately; new No. 2 winter, 6s 4½d, steady; do spring, 7s 4d, steady. Flour—Holders offer moderately; 10s 3d, dull. Corn—Holders offer moderately; spot, May, June, and July, 3s 9d, steady.

New York, May 25.—WHEAT—Receipts, none; sales, 1,200,000 bu; weak; ⅜@⅝c lower and dull; No. 2 red June, 81½@82c; July, 81⅜@82⅜c; August, 81¾@82⅜c; September, 82⅛@82⅝c; December, 84 11-16@85⅝c; May, May (1890) 89@89⅝c.

CORN—Receipts, 28,200 bu; sales, 152,000 bu; dull; ¼@⅜c lower and quiet; Western mixed, 40@43½c.

OATS—Receipts, 121,000 bu; sales, 135,000 bu; weak, ¼@⅜c lower, moderately active; Western, 27@29½c.

PROVISIONS—Beef slow; extra mess, $6.75; plate, $7.50@8.00. Pork firm and quiet; new mess, $13.25@13.50; prime, $12.00@12.25. Lard quiet and easier; steam rendered, $7.12½@7.15.

CHEESE—Receipts, 1,366 packages; steady and quiet; State, 7½@8⅜c; fancy, 8⅜c; light skims, 6@6½c; skims, 2@2½c; Pennsylvania skims, 1@1½c.

BUTTER—Receipts, 6,588 pkgs; choice in good demand; State and Pennsylvania creamery, 17½@18c; Western dairy, 9@13c; do creamery, 13@17c; do factory, 8@11½c.

SUGAR—Firm; powdered, 8⅝c; granulated, 8⅜c; crushed, 9c.

MOLASSES—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Rio, dull; fair, 18⅝c. Options quiet; partial decline of 5 points.

Boston, Mass., May 25.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery at 21@22c; firsts, 19@20c; extra imitation creamery, 18@19c; seconds, 17c; factory, 16@17½c for fair to choice; New York and Vermont extra creamery at 21@22c; firsts, 19@20c; good to choice dairy, 19@20c; fair to good at 17@18c; Eastern creamery, 20@22c per lb for good to choice lots.

CHEESE—Choice new New York, 11@11½c per lb; firsts, 10@11c; seconds, 8@9c; Vermont extra, 11@12c; firsts, 9@10c; seconds, 7@8c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 15@15½c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 15@16c; Western choice, 14@15c per doz.

CORN—Is steady, with sales at 46@46½c per bu for steamer yellow and 45@45½c for mixed.

OATS—Steady; sales at 37@37½c per bu for No. 2 white.

Duluth, Minn., May 25.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Dull; cash closed at 95c; May, 96c; June, 95¾c; July, 96¾c; September, 78¾c. June corn closed at 35¼c.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 25. — WHEAT — There was a lack of outside orders in the sample market, and while the shipments of wheat were larger than any of the previous few days the grain was mostly going out on old purchases made in the past. Buyers for outside millers were not doing much and there was also little buying for local account. The settled practice of doing nothing Saturday on the prospect of heavy receipts and a lower range of prices Monday has become so regular with the buyers that sellers do not look for much business Saturday. Prices did not vary much from yesterday's range. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, May, 95c; July, 96c; on track, 95c; No. 1 Northern, May, 85c; July, 85½c; September, 75c; on track, 85@87c; No. 2 Northern, May, 76c; July, 77c; on track, 76@78c.

Baltimore, Md., May 25.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western easy; No. 2 winter red, spot, 82½c; June, 82@82½c; July, 79¾@80c; August, 79¼@79½c. Corn—Western easy; mixed, spot, 41½c; June, 40⅞@41c; July, 41@41½c; August, 41¼@41⅜c; steamer, 40c. Oats dull but firm; Western white, 32@33½c; do mixed, 29@30c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 62,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 25.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; options nominal; car-lots weaker; No. 2 red, May, 90@91c; June, 89@90c; July, 80½@81c; August, 80@81c. Corn weak; steamer, No. 2 yellow in grain depot, 40c; No. 2 mixed and yellow in do, 41c; No. 2 mixed, May, 40½@40¾c; June, 40½@40¾c; July, 41¼@40¾c; August, 41¾@42¼c. Oats—Car-lots steady, but demand light; No. 3 white, 33½c; No. 2 white held at 35c; futures quiet but steady; No. 2 white, May, 33½@34c; June, 32½@33c; July, 32⅜@32⅝c; August, 31⅝@31⅞c.

EGGS—Firm—Pennsylvania firsts, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,100 brls; wheat, 3,400 bu; corn, 31,100 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 9,700 bu; corn, 31,400 bu; oats 13,900 bu.

Toledo, O., May 25.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; cash, 81@87c; May, 81c; July, 76⅝c; August, 76⅛@76⅝c. Corn active; steady; cash, 34½c; May, 35c; July, 34⅞c. Oats quiet; cash, 24½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., May 25.—GRAIN—Corn active; easier; high mixed, 31¾@32c; No. 2 mixed, 31½@31⅝c; rejected, 30¼@30½c. Oats active; easier; No. 2 white, 26@27c; No. 3 white, 23½@24½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.03; spirits, $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 43,800 bu; oats, 66,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 4,200 bu; oats, 46,750 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 25.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull; old No. 1 hard, $1.21; new No. 1 hard, $1.01¾; new No. 1 Northern, 98@99½c; winter wheat, No. 2 red, 89½@90c. Corn—No. 2, 37¾@38c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 67,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 140,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., May 25.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 35½c.

Vestibuled Trains to Washington.

The only solid vestibuled trains Chicago to Washington run via picturesque B. & O. limited express time. No extra fare. City ticket office, 193 Clark street.

This month 16 fine cabinets only $3. Brand's Studios, 210 and 212 Wabash avenue.

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHICAGO, May 1st, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago on Wednesday, the fifth day of June next, at 11 a. m.

W. G. PURDY, Secretary. R. R. CABLE, President.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Spring Valley Coal Company will be held at the office of the company at No. 225 Dearborn-st., corner Quincy-st., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, June 5, 1889, at 11 a. m., for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

M. H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
TACOMA BUILDING,
Corner La Salle and Madison-sts.
Money to loan on improved property at lowest current rates.

NOTICE.

The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the C., B. & Q. Suburban Building & Loan Association will be held at the Secretary's office, Room 24, 184 La Salle-st., at 3 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, June 4, 1889.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 25.	May 18.
New York	$147,876,121	$127,782,989
Boston	15,874,663	15,915,908
Chicago	10,637,000	11,424,[illegible]
Philadelphia	11,322,327	12,925,008
St. Louis	2,832,331	2,824,[illegible]
Baltimore	2,046,288	1,946,[illegible]
New Orleans	1,087,060	976,[illegible]

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 60c premium; Boston, 10@12½c discount; St. Louis, 80c premium.

That the Chicago banks are doing considerable business, despite the talk about dullness, is evidenced by the handsome total run up each week of the clearings. For last week they footed up over $64,000,000, making an average of nearly $11,000,000 a day. This means a larger business than was done by the banks in the corresponding week of last year, and the natural inference is that a larger volume of business is transacted in Chicago. Notwithstanding the fact that the banks have much idle money in their vaults, the business interests in and about Chicago give no evidence of distress or retrogression. Collections are satisfactory, and business-men are, as a rule, sanguine. The bankers consequently count on making good use of their surplus funds as soon as the fall trade sets in. Saturday's business was of the usual order. Rates were easy at 4 to 5 per cent for call loans and 5 to 7 for time. New York exchange sold at 60c premium. Sterling was firm at the shipping point.

The weekly statement of the New York banks shows but slight changes in their financial condition. The surplus reserve gained nearly $1,000,000, though a decrease of $1,500,000 in deposits and a gain in cash resources of about $500,000. The loss of gold was more than made up by the gain of currency from the interior. Following are the footings:

Loans	$412,472,700	Decrease	$ 812,[illegible]
Specie	82,196,100	Decrease	1,287,[illegible]
Legal tenders	43,485,700	Increase	1,884,[illegible]
Deposits	442,425,600	Decrease	1,508,[illegible]
Circulation	4,003,900	Decrease	10,6[illegible]
Reserve	125,681,800	Increase	597,[illegible]
Surplus reserve	15,025,910	Increase	973,0[illegible]

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing May 25	Closing May 24
Am. Cot. Sd T.	13,860	58	56⅞	57	[illegible]
Atchison	21,495	47¼	46	46¾	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	18,530	104⅝	102¾	104½	[illegible]
Canada Southern	510	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	[illegible]
Central Pacific	100	35½	35½	35½	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	2,600	18½	18⅜	18½	[illegible]
Do 1st pfd	185	60	60	60	[illegible]
Con. Gas	411	92½	92¼	92¼	[illegible]
Col. Coal & I.	200	25½	25¼	25½	......
C., St. L. & P. pfd	300	41	40⅞	41	41¾
C. W. & B. pfd	100	1½	1½	1½	[illegible]
Chi. & E. Ill. pfd	100	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	[illegible]
C., I., St. L. & C.	200	108	107½	108	......
Chic. Gas Trust	2,717	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	[illegible]
Cam. C. & I.	200	32½	32½	32½	......
D., L. & W.	16,500	143⅝	142½	143½	[illegible]
Del. & Hud.	436	140	139¾	140	[illegible]
Erie	4,020	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	[illegible]
Do pfd	300	71	71	71	[illegible]
Do 2d pfd	10,000	107⅞	107⅜	107⅞	[illegible]
Hocking Valley	600	18¼	18⅛	18¼	[illegible]
Jersey Cent.	1,835	101⅛	100½	101¼	[illegible]
K. & T.	600	11¾	11⅝	11¾	......
Kingston	900	31½	31½	31½	31
Lake Shore	9,570	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜	[illegible]
Louis & N.	3,020	68⅜	68	68⅜	[illegible]
L. E. & W.	100	18½	18½	18½	[illegible]
Do pfd	1,100	59½	59½	59½	[illegible]
Lead Trust	20,200	26	24⅞	25⅞	......
Mo. Pacific	5,900	74⅝	73½	74⅝	74
M., L. S. & W.	200	94	93	93	[illegible]
Do pfd	130	116	116	116	[illegible]
Mich. Cent.	100	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	[illegible]
Manhattan	1,440	102	101⅝	102	[illegible]
Mob. & Ohio	100	11	11	11	......
Memphis & Chas.	200	65	65	65	......
Northwest	19,955	112⅞	111⅝	112⅝	[illegible]
New England	1,700	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	[illegible]
Nor. Pac.	1,400	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	[illegible]
Do pfd	3,305	64⅛	63⅝	64⅛	[illegible]
Nor. & W. pfd	500	53	53	53	......
N. Y. Cent.	1,400	108¾	108½	108¾	[illegible]
Nashville & Chat.	100	96	96	96	[illegible]
N. Y., Sus. & W.	200	9	9	9	[illegible]
Do pfd	800	34¼	34⅛	34¼	[illegible]
N.Y.C.&St.L.2d pfd	600	37⅞	36	37⅞	[illegible]
O. Trans.	900	35¼	34½	34⅞	[illegible]
Ont. & W.	441	17	17	17	[illegible]
Omaha Com	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	[illegible]
Do pfd	100	99½	99½	99½	[illegible]
Pac. Mail	400	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	[illegible]
Reading	13,925	47	46⅝	47	[illegible]
Rich. Term.	7,560	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	[illegible]
Do pfd	800	83⅝	83	83⅝	[illegible]
Rock Island	12,065	100⅝	99	100⅛	[illegible]
St. Paul	47,170	73⅛	72¾	73⅛	[illegible]
Do pfd	430	116⅜	116	116⅜	[illegible]
St. P. & Dul.	100	37½	37½	37½	[illegible]
St. L. & S. F.	300	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	[illegible]
Do pfd	1,250	59⅞	58⅝	59⅝	[illegible]
Sugar Trust	1,735	96⅝	96	96	......
Tex. Pac.	400	21⅜	21⅝	21⅝	[illegible]
Tenn. Coal	100	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	[illegible]
Union Pac.	3,806	62	61¼	61⅝	[illegible]
W. & L. E. pfd	600	67⅞	67⅝	67⅞	[illegible]
Wabash pfd	1,000	29¾	29½	29⅝	[illegible]
Western Union	3,050	87⅞	87⅜	87⅝	[illegible]

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	149	Fargo	[illegible]
American	117	United States	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	128⅝	U. S. 4½s, reg	[illegible]
U. S. 4s, coup	128⅝	U. S. 4½s, coup	[illegible]

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

48000 US 4s reg ... 128⅝	4000 M&StP con ... 129¼
50 A P K Nat Bk ... 106	2000 M&StL 2d ... 42
25 West Nat Bk ... 97¼	32000 MK&T gn 5s ... [illegible]
5000 N Ca 6s 1919 ... 127	14000 MK&T gn 6s ... [illegible]
5000 SCar6s-Non-fd ... 5	52000 MK&T cn 7s [illegible]
10000 Tenn sett 3s. 75¼@75⅜	1000 M&O g m ... [illegible]
5000 AC&P 1st ... 97	6000 M&E 2d ... [illegible]
3000 A&D 1st ... 97⅞	4000 M&E 1st gtd ... [illegible]
20000 A&P gtd 4s..78¾@79	5000 NC&SL con ... [illegible]
3000 Bkln El 1st ... 110	5000 NYC Ex 5s ... 106
8000 CNJ 1st—1890 ... 104½	2000 NYC&StL 4s ... [illegible]
5000 CNJ g m 5s ... 113½	10000 NY&H 1st reg ... [illegible]
10000 CPa bds of 1936 ... 107½	10000 NYLE&W n 2d con [illegible]
11000 C&O con 5s. 98⅛@98⅜	10000 NY&N 2d 4s ... [illegible]
2000 CO&SW mtg ... 77¼	14000 NYS&W 1st rfd 5s ... [illegible]
1000 CB&Q—D Div 4s. 96⅛	54000 NP&M 1st ... [illegible]
3000 CB&Q 7s ... 133⅜	3000 NW s f 5s cp ... [illegible]
3000 C&EI gn 5s. 103¼@103⅛	1000 NW con cp gld b. [illegible]
7000 CGL&CCo 1s ... 100⅛	3000 OR&N 1st ... [illegible]
4000 CP&StL 5s ... 98½	13000 O P 6s ... [illegible]
10000 CRI&P5scp ... 107½	2000 OCF&StP 1st ... [illegible]
5000 CHV&T 5s ... 76½	25000 PennCo4½ rg 110@110[illegible]
15000 D&RG Imp5s83¼@83⅜	5000 PD&E 2d ... 73
7000 D&RGW 1s ast tr. ... 90@90¼	22000 P&R 2d pfd. 68[illegible]
162000 D&RGW 1st as tr ... 90¼@91½	15000 P&R 3d pfd ... [illegible]
12000 DSS&A 5s ... 96½	20000 P&R 3d conv ... [illegible]
5000 E T con gld 5s ... 108	1000 P&R g m 5s ... [illegible]
178000 F W & D 1s. 98½@100	30000 P&W 1st ... [illegible]
10000 EL&B S 6s ... 104¼	10000 R&A 2d-DrexM ct [illegible]
6000 GH&SA 1st—W D. ... 92¼@92½	3000 R&D 5s ... [illegible]
5000 GH&SA 2d ... 107	6000 R&W P tr 6s 103[illegible]
1000 Gt W 1st tr ... 102½	3000 StJ&GI 1st ... [illegible]
18000 GC&SF gld 6s ... 73½	5000 StLA&T 1st x cp ... [illegible]
38000 H & T C g m trst. ... 78@78½	5000 StL&IM 2d ... [illegible]
1000 IllCen 3½s ... 94¼	5000 StPM&M 1s—Mon Ex 4s ... [illegible]
5000 KPa 1st con ... 114½	1000 SAA&P 1st 6s [illegible] to 1916 ...
20000 KyCen 1st 4s ... 84	10000 Shen Val 1st trst ... [illegible]
6000 Knox&Ols. 109⅞@110	4000 TPa 1st 5s ... [illegible]
3000 LS 1st cp ... 130	1000 TAA&GT 1st ... [illegible]
5000 LS 2d reg ... 126	14000 TStL&KC 1st ... [illegible]
5000 LNA&C 1st ... 121	14000 T&W 1st tr. [illegible]
3000 LNO&T 1st ... 88¾	2000 Va Mid g m ... [illegible]
1000 M&N 1st of 1913 on Extn ... 108¼	25000 WStL&P-Ch [illegible]
1000 M&SP 1st-H&D 5s [illegible]	30000 WNY&P 1st ... [illegible]
5000 M&StP1-W&MD. 106	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	19,000	46	47¼	46	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	5,400	102¾	104⅝	102¾	[illegible]
Union Pacific	1,500	61½	61⅝	61¼	[illegible]
C., B. & N.	200	51½	52	51½	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	25	242½	242½	242¾	[illegible]

Closing bonds:

3000 Atch coll 5s ... 81	2000 C K & W 5s ... [illegible]
1000 C B N 2d ... 101¼	19000 C K W inc ... [illegible]
1000 Bell Tel 7s ... 113⅛	4000 Cal S inc ... [illegible]
3000 C B & N 5s ... 103½@103⅞	1000 Wis Cent inc ... [illegible]
1000 Va 5s ... 89⅛	1000 S K 5s—Gulf ... [illegible]
13000 Mex C 1st tr..73½@74	5000 K M B 5s ... [illegible]
1000 Sonora 7s ... 69¾	

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), $1.00; Calumet & Hecla, [illegible]; Franklin, $10.00; Huron, $1.00; Osceola, $9.50; Quincy, $54.50.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 25.—Consols closed at 99¾ for both money and the account. Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 33⅝; Canadian Pacific, 57¾; Erie, 29⅜; Erie seconds, 106⅝; Illinois Central, 119⅝; Mexican ordinary, 52¼; St. Paul common, 73⅛; New York Central, 110⅝; Pennsylvania, 54⅝; Reading, 23⅞.

PARIS, May 25.—Three per cent rentes closed at [illegible] 65c for the account.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active Saturday and averaged lower. The one marked feature of the trading was pronounced selling by most of the men who had led in the buying Friday, this being true in provisions as well as in grain. There was little done on orders from outside, and the news generally favored weakness.

Pork, lard, and ribs for July were all quoted at 77½c about noon, and wheat was only a fraction below that figure. Of course this unanimity in cents with a difference in dollars was only a coincidence.

Provisions were weak on the prospect of larger receipts of hogs the coming week, ribs declining to about the lowest prices of the season. Wheat was lower on news of good crop

Meeting.
CHICAGO, ROCK
AILWAY COMPANY
GO, May 1st, 1889.
ockholders of the Chi-
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of the company in the
the fifth day of June
R. R. CABLE,
President.

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June 5, 1889, at 11
Board of Directors
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YLOR, Secretary.

D & MOSS,
UILDING,
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prospects in Europe and a refusal of export buyers to respond to the recent advance in the West. Corn weakened because of an exceedingly liberal movement from first hands, with unwillingness on the part of foreign buyers to order more unless condition of shipments on arrival is guaranteed. Oats declined moderately under big receipts and in sympathy with general weakness elsewhere.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Clos'd Friday.	Range Saturday.	Clos'd Saturday.
WHEAT.			
May	$ 82	$ 80¾@ 81⅜	$ 81⅜
June	81	80¾@ 81⅜	81
July	77¼	76½@ 77⅜	76¾
CORN.			
May	$ 33¾	$ 33¾@ 33¾	$ 33¾
June	33⅝	33⅜@ 33¾	33⅝
July	34¼	33⅞@ 34	33⅞
OATS.			
May	$ 22⅜	$ 22 @ 22⅜	$ 22
June	22⅛	22 @ 22⅜	22
July	22⅜	22⅛@ 22⅜	22⅛
MESS PORK.			
June	$12.00	$11.70 @11.75	$11.70
July	11.97½	11.77½@12.00	11.80
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
June	$ 6.75	$ 6.72½@ 6.75	$ 6.72½
July	6.80	6.77½@ 6.82½	6.77½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
June	$ 5.72½	$ 5.67½@ 5.72½	$ 5.67½
July	5.82½	5.77½@ 5.82½	5.77½

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	May.	June.	July.
No. 2 spring	$ 88⅜	$ 88⅜	$ 88⅝
No. 2 corn	55⅛	54¾	54⅜
No. 2 oats	35½	34¼	33
Lard		8.47½	8.50
Mess pork		14.20	14.25

Lake freights were stronger on the basis of 2c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were made for 283,000 bu wheat and 637,000 bu corn.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, May 20	11,456	62	11,236	4,966
Tuesday, May 21	6,550	735	11,341	4,365
Wednesday, May 22	14,232	491	18,732	3,700
Thursday, May 23	13,648	166	16,637	4,378
Friday, May 24	7,845	288	14,111	5,509
Saturday, May 25	1,400	50	11,000	2,000
Total	55,101	1,792	83,113	24,918
Previous week	58,624	1,447	137,387	19,958
Same week, 1888	50,512	1,448	117,258	37,895
Shipments—				
Monday, May 20	4,356		4,367	250
Tuesday, May 21	2,450	1	2,701	849
Wednesday, May 22	5,166		1,928	395
Thursday, May 23	6,896		6,235	1,258
Friday, May 24	3,829	18	4,677	1,067
Saturday, May 25	1,000		5,500	400
Total	23,697	19	25,408	4,224
Previous week	26,006		37,004	3,257
Same week, 1888	20,227	61	37,798	19,452

Sunday and Monday's receipts are estimated at 38,000 hogs, 12,000 cattle, and 6,000 sheep, against 11,236 hogs, 11,456 cattle, and 4,966 sheep one week ago, 29,398 hogs, 16,156 cattle, and 3,170 sheep two weeks ago, and 31,553 hogs, 7,049 cattle, and 8,941 sheep the corresponding day last year.

This week's receipts are estimated at 115,000 hogs, 55,000 cattle, and 30,000 sheep, against 121,804 hogs, 62,177 cattle, and 33,001 sheep the corresponding week last year.

St. John & Brown, in their weekly circular, said: "Receipts of hogs were 55,000 less than last week, and prices 25c higher than one week ago. Packers are bidding for heavy receipts next week. We think that on any fair decline hogs are good buying, as packers seem to want hogs to come to market freely."

Receipts of hogs for May to date, 396,000, or a daily average of 17,000. Arrivals for the corresponding period last May aggregated 378,000.

Net supply of hogs last week 57,600, against 100,273 the previous week, and 79,465 the corresponding week last year. Armour secured 15,129 during the week, against over 27,000 the previous week. The C. P. & P. Co. purchased 10,371; Fowler, 9,608; International, 6,652; Swift, 1,200; Underwood, 3,085; Jones & Stiles, 2,753; Moran & Healy, 1,651; Lipton, 1,422; and Morris, 1,20.

CATTLE—Hardly enough cattle arrived Saturday to make a market. The general demand, however, was light and principally on local account. Shippers' orders were light, but there were few if any "good" natives on sale. Refrigerator men bought most of the offerings. Canners bought some Texas cattle and city butchers took all cows and other butchering stock offered. The market for all grades of cattle remained steady. The highest price reported was $4.05 for 1,440-lb steers. The next highest was $3.95. Dressed beef men paid $3.40@3.90 for 1,020 to 1,455 lb steers. Some 650-lb yearlings sold at $3.65, and two loads of stags averaging nearly 1,500 lbs at $3.15@3.30. Texas cattle sold at $2.00@2.40 for yearlings, bulls, stags, and cows, and $2.75@3.45 for steers. Native cows sold at $2.40@3.00, and two or three small lots of stock cattle at $2.25@3.35. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to fancy steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs	$4.20@4.40
Fair to choice, 1,150@1,450 lbs	3.70@4 15
Poor to good, 900@1,250 lbs	3.30@4.00
Fancy cows and heifers	3.25@3.45
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs	2.40@3.15
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,800 lbs	2.25@3.40
Stockers and feeders	2.60@3.65
Texas bulls and cows	1.70@2.60
Texas steers	2.60@3.75

HOGS—Saturday's hog market was active and about all the offerings changed hands. Prices ruled 5@10c higher than Friday's average quotations. The market opened strong, but closed weak. Heavy and mixed grades sold at $4.40@4.65, bulk at $4.55@4.60; light sold at $4.45@4.75, principally at $4.60@4.65; pigs sold at $3.25@4.70; stags, boars, and rough lots sold at $2.50@4.00.

SHEEP—Less than 20 car-loads of sheep arrived Saturday, and most of them were Texans. The demand absorbed the offerings, and prices averaged steady. About 1,500 Texans, averaging 74 lbs, sold at $3.75. Natives quotable at $3.25@4.40, and Westerns $3.40@4.25. Lambs, $2.00@4.00 per head, $4.50@5.50 per 100 lbs.

OTHER MARKETS.

Kansas City, Mo., May 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,775; shipments, 519; light weight beef steers steady to strong; cows steady to weak; stockers and feeding steers quiet but steady; good to choice corn-fed, $3.85@4.15; common to medium, $3.25@3.75; stockers and feeding steers, $2.25@3.45; cows, $1.75@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,442; no shipments; opened steady to a shade stronger, closing weak; good to choice, $4.32½@4.40; common to medium, $4.25@4.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 326; shipments, 125; steady; good to choice muttons, $3.75@4.25; common to medium, $2.50@3.50.

Sioux City, Ia., May 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 230; shipments, 111; steady; fat steers, $3.00@3.80; stockers, $2.35@2.85; feeders, $2.40@2.90; canners and bulls, $1.00@1.75; veal calves, $2.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,774; 5c lower; light and mixed, $4.17½@4.22½; heavy, $4.20@4.25.

Omaha, Neb., May 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200; slow; 5@10c lower; desirable beeves unchanged; stock cattle scarce; good 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $3.70@3.90; 1,100 to 1,300 lb steers, $3.60@3.80; feeders, $2.70@3.50; common to good cows, $1.70@2.40; good to choice, $2.40@2.90; choice to fancy, $2.90@3.25; bulls, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,60; all sold; slow; barely steady; heavy, $4.15@4.25; light, $4.25@4.30; mixed, $4.15@4.25.

Revolution in Asia.

Central Asia, and more particularly central Western Asia, has undergone a revolution during the last quarter of a century. Railroads are being built and telegraph lines connect all important towns. Roads are being macadamized and European costumes and customs are adopted. Education, especially, is fostered where it was unknown; and there are ten times the schools there were, besides colleges established by foreigners. Religious freedom is quite general in the place of bitter fanaticism; and all classes are waking up to new intellectual and moral life. The lower classes look up. Asia, at the present rate of progress, will be regenerated during the twentieth century to coöperate with Europe and America.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best alterative, tonic, diuretic, and blood purifier ever produced.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING MONEY AND tickets marked C. B. NEWELL. Suitable reward for return of same to Room 607, 59 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week First National Bank B'ld'ng. MR. & MRS. HANNA

INSTRUCTION IN THE REQUIREMENTS FOR the different colleges by a tutor experienced in the coaching of boys. H V 77, Tribune office.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.

Examinations for admission to this, the oldest School of Engineering in the United States, will be held in Chicago, Ill., on June 5th, 1889. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects: Spelling, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, through equations of the 2d degree—including radicals—and in plane geometry. The examinations will be wholly written, and a fee of $5 will be required of each candidate. Candidates will report to Mr. George Howland, Board of Education Rooms, City Hall.

D. M. GREENE, Director.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN LADY, WHO is an experienced teacher, highly recommended, desires a position in a private school or in a family. First-class references. Address MISS OTTILIE NELL, 15-17 Morris-st. Cincinnati, O.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2236 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other desirable rooms with board.

2255 CALUMET-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board; location fine. References.

North Side.

105 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front room and other pleasant rooms; board; reasonable; ten minutes' walk of Court-House.

286 HURON-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED SINGLE and double front rooms, with nice, homelike table; also day boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

326 E. INDIANA-ST.—DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS, with board; also single rooms; reasonable.

Hotels.

GRESHAM FAMILY HOTEL, 2242 TO 2248 WABASH-AV. Elegant furnished rooms, well ventilated; excellent table; moderate rates.

PALACE HOTEL, 176 S. CLARK-ST., COR. MONROE—Elegantly furnished front rooms, 50c, 75c, $1 per day, $2 to $7 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGEST and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

WEARING APPAREL.

BABY THINGS—HAVE YOU A FEW ARTICLES of infants' wear to give away or sell cheap? Address Y 101, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

WANTED—GOOD CHEAP 2D-HAND BICYCLE; give description and price. D 1, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

H. S. PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR CAST off clothing. 118 West Randolph-st., Chicago. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG BOY, 16, in a wholesale hardware or grocery house. Address A. S. P., 656 Walnut-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—MACHINIST AND ENGINEER: 15 years' references; wants work at anything. Address A 3, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF 33 years; 18 years' experience in the grain shipping and receiving business; thorough knowledge of grain, conditioning and judicious mixture of same; also experience on one of the Eastern exchanges operating in cash and options; references of the best and unexceptionable. Address Y 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FIRST-CLASS whitewashing; houses, barns, and fences done. Address C. TERRELL, 3488 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with experienced or inexperienced, yet accurate stenographers; some having machines; salaries ranging from $5 to $15 per week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work in a respectable private family. Good references. Call for two days at 12 O'Brien-st., West Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY THREE SWEDISH girls for general housework. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker. 54 Pearce-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper, chaperon, or governess; excellent manager. Requirements, English, French, conversational, and music. Address MRS. VALENTINE COOKE, Loretto Convent, Niagara Falls, Canada.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO TAKE charge of furnished rooms; experienced and references. Address MATTI., 138 S. Morgan-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—FOR WORK IN CASHIER'S OFFICE of a large mercantile house, a young man of 17 to 19 years; must be good penman; one who lives with his parents preferred. Address Z 127, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN EVERYWHERE FOR our adjustable door plates, new style door bells, street numbers, white enamel and metal letters, etc., etc. Send for samples, circulars, etc., free. N. Y. Door Plate Co., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—J. J. ADAMS & CO., manufacturers of ladies' undergarments, 67 Greene-st., N. Y., want salesman to take their line of samples on commission for Chicago and West.

Trades.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE TRIMMER, LIGHT work, steady job, best wages. BOHANON, 163 Ogden-av. Apply immediately ready for work.

WANTED—2 OR 3 CARRIAGE TRIMMERS AT once at KEYS BROS., buggy manufacturers, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERERS; STEADY WORK at good wages guaranteed. Apply at factory or by letter to Buffalo Parlor Furniture Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT ONCE—COMPETENT SUPERINTENDENT of machine shop, located in Western city; married man preferred. Y 151, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN AMBITIOUS, EARNEST MAN, located outside principal cities, to represent in his own locality a responsible house; good salary. References. Manufacturer, Lock-Box 1610, N. Y.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, ENERGETIC AND fairly educated, to go outside Chicago to fill responsible position; good salary. Reference and good security required. 84, 230-236 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GOOD ZINC ETCHER; STATE SALARY. Graphotype Co., 11 Rowland-st., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—MAN FOR OFFICE WORK; POSITION outside city; salary $100 per month; $75 capital required. W. H. IVES & CO., 236 State-st., Room 26.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—COMPETENT YOUNG LADY TYPEWRITER (Remington operator), stenographer, and bookkeeper; must write a good hand. Reply, stating salary desired, C 162, Tribune.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 278 Thirty-second-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY FOR OFFICE WORK; MUST write legible business hand. Address C 175, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—ON SALARY—$75 PER month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case free. We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN clear $60 per week with our goods easier than $60 per month in other lines; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 sample free, write from anywhere and learn the art of money getting. Merrill Mfg. Co., over 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—1,000 NEEDLES, 22C; NEEDLE PACKAGES cheap. Ellithorpe's Factory, 210½ S. Clark

LADY AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW RUBBER undergarment. Ladies only. Write or call. LITTLE & CO., 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN TO SOLICIT IN THIS AND ADJOINING States; must deposit $25 for samples and give security for money collected; salary $75 and upward per month. Call on or address GEO. S. CLINE, Rooms 30 and 31 Auditorium Building.

WANTED—AGENTS; SALARY AND COMMISSION. 1126 Milwaukee-av., basement.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES— LOANS—

SHIELDS & BRO.,

Bankers,

95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9 Reaper Block.

We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities.

We also loan in any amounts on furniture, pianos, teams, etc., which may remain in the owner's possession, at lowest rates of interest and without commission, for long or short time, and if desired will make payments monthly, thus reducing both interest and principal.

Persons wishing a loan of this kind will find it to their interest to call at our office before borrowing elsewhere.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

CHARLES A. WILSON, 563 ROOKERY BUILDING. Real estate mortgage loans for sale.

GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 DEARBORN-st., main floor; loans at 5 per cent and 6 per cent, according to location, improvements, etc.; on choice securities principal can be repaid on any semi-annual interest day. 91 Dearborn-st.; main floor.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by— BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, AND tontines; same bought; send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, Rooms 73 and 74, 88 Washington-st., Chicago.

MONEY—WE CAN PLACE LOANS IN FLORIDA and Southern States on improved property and otherwise; interest net 7 to 18 per cent. On 7 per cent loans interest and principal guaranteed by a bank. H. L. WHEATLEY & CO., 84 Calumet Building, dealers in Florida properties.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN amounts of $3,000 and over; no commission; no attorney fees; no charge for making out papers; smaller loans made also at very favorable rates. P. VAN VLISSINGEN, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, WITHOUT COMMISSION, ON second mortgage short time building loans, commercial paper, merchandise, personal property, diamonds, and on any kind of securities. Goods stored and advances made. WARREN SPRINGER, 48 West Van Buren-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHISON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Bl'k.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 165 EAST RANDOLPH-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

WANTED—$8,000 ON GOOD IMPROVED WEST Side property, 50 per cent of its real cash value; we also can make a $25,000 second mortgage on property worth $250,000 good reliable parties; safe loans. Call for particulars. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

$10 A SHARE—LANORA MESA CO.; A CHOICE investment. CHAS. W. GREENE, 84 Monroe-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS, low rate of interest, in sums to suit, on Chicago real estate. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in sums to suit. JULIUS WAHL & CO., 92 La Salle-st., basement.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.'S NEW FIRE-PROOF Building, 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st. (near Madison), has all modern conveniences for storing all kinds of goods, furniture, pianos, trunks, etc.; separate rooms with keys. Moving, packing, and shipping. Money advanced. Call or write for rates. Telephone No. 1,273.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE has just completed its new 6-story building for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, and 83 Van Buren-st. Telephone 1475.

THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND LARGEST storage houses in the city, with private rooms; experienced and careful men and with every facility for careful handling and general moving and packing of furniture for storage or shipment are those of GEORGE PARRY. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,573. S. Side—380 and 382 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543. Advances made. Established 1871.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

South Side.

FOR SALE—PACIFIC-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST., 75 feet; a good investment. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN THIRTY-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., east front lot, 40x175 feet, adjoining 3638 Michigan-av. Inquire of owner, at above number.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT once—My 2-story stone front residence, with or without carpets, also 2-story brick barn with gas, water, and sewerage in same. Possession immediately; terms satisfactory. 3627 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 3113 GROVELAND-AV.—THE coziest modern cottage of six rooms on the market; water, gas, wooden mantels, etc.; handy to steam trains, cable cars, churches, schools, and markets. Price $6,000. Terms easy. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELEGANT STONE AND pressed brick houses, just completed, with all modern conveniences, 7 rooms each, on Langley-av., just north of 45th-st.; price $4,000 each; terms to suit purchaser. B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., Corner Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50X150 ON ASHLAND-AV., north of Polk-st. T. W. SINNOTT, Probate Court.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—CHOICE DOCK PROPERTY on west side of North Branch, with C. & N. W R. R. switch tracks laid; suitable for lumber, coal, manufacturing, or any business using river and rail. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—2 NEW 2-STORY STONE BASEMENT houses, 1326 and 1330 Millard-av., 4 blocks south of C. B. & Q.; sewer, water, bath-room, five-cent fare; $3,000 each; $100 down, $30 monthly. Also two-story frame, 1252 Lawndale-av., with sewer, water, bathroom, paved street; only $2,500; $100 down, $30 monthly. BONNEY BROS., owners, Room 511 Tacoma Building, 153 Madison-st. Residence 1127 Lawndale-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Town of Cicero.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS! CHEAP LOTS AT

OAK PARK.

A NEW SUBDIVISION OF FINE LOTS AT OAK PARK.

PRICES, $150, $200 AND $300.

This new subdivision at the corner of 12th-st. and Oak Park-av., convenient to Oak Park-av. depot of the Wisconsin Central Railway, has large lots, graded streets, sidewalks laid, beautiful shade trees, covered sewers, affording unexcelled drainage. Pure air. No smoke. Fine supply of pure cold well water. The fairest spot on the Wisconsin Central Railway; eight miles from the Court-House.

To the east you see the smoke and spires of the city; adjoining, on the north, the beautifully shaded and aristocratic Village of Oak Park; and on the west and southwest the ravines and wooded hills bordering the Desplaines River.

FREE TICKETS AT MAIN OFFICE.

S. E. GROSS,

S. e. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

Town of Lake.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74th to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st., s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts., 150 feet Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood, on reasonable terms, from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft to 14 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY CHOICE BUILDING sites in Auburn Park; easiest terms. S. D. WALDEN, Room 16, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD ON THE HILL—IF you wish your children to occupy high positions in the future bring them up on a lofty plane with elevated aspirations, build your house upon the hill top, and give the youngsters a show. W. H. PHARE & CO., 116 La Salle-st., Suite 28. Branch offices—69th and Halsted-sts. and 69th and Loomis-sts.

FOR SALE—ON $25 MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Those 2-story 12-room brick houses on Tracy-av., a block east of Fort Wayne Depot, on 51st-st., a few blocks west of State-st. cable cars; built of solid stone and brick; hardwood floors; oil finish; one-half of the house will positively rent for $15 per month. Don't miss this opportunity of securing a good home on easy payments. 5001 to 5033 Tracy-av.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD ON THE HILL—Homes for the masses. Buy one of our $300 lots and own your own home. It will be the commencement of your prosperity. W. H. PHARE & CO., 116 La Salle-st., Suite 28. Branch offices—69th and Halsted-sts. and 69th and Loomis-sts.

Town of Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN MODERN HOUSES, Lake, Langley, Evans-avs., 42d and 45th-sts., Hyde Park, near cars; easy terms. J. A. COLEMAN, 302 Tacoma Building.

Town of Lake View.

FOR SALE—$4,400—AT EDGEWATER—A NEW 8-room house, size 28.6x37 feet, all modern conveniences; 3 mantels, furnace, etc.; south and east front; corner Chariton and Victor-sts., near lake front; terms easy. Apply to owner on premises or C. M. HARDY, 79 Clark st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE,

BY

B. F. JACOBS,

99 WASHINGTON-ST.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is called to our new subdivision at

EVERGREEN PARK,

Between 91st and 95th-sts., Johnson-av., Homan-av., and California-av., one to four blocks from R. R. depot.

Elegant 2-story brick school-house on subdivision.
Trees,
Sidewalks,
Graded streets,
Beautiful surroundings.

Just the place to make a beautiful, healthy home. $150 to $250.

Good title, complete abstract; easy terms; $10 cash; $5 monthly; interest 6 per cent.

Come and have a look at the property. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

ELMHURST.

Several desirable homes, with ample grounds; also lots in best part of town. We will build homes to suit desirable parties on small cash payments. Lots will rise in value rapidly, as

ELMHURST

has now three railroads, plenty of trains, churches, schools, water, trees, etc. Only 15 miles from city.

GORDON & HECKMAN,

Room 80 and 82, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, ILL.—A FINE NEW residence on corner lots, two blocks from depot, on principal street, and 30 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot; price $5,000. Apply to owners, MEYER & SOFFEL, Maywood, Ill.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and four blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; will furnish lumber to build; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 29 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, hotels, college, several stores, and 3,000 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market; shown free to purchasers; abstract free. IRA BROWN & CO., 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HIGH AND healthy location, 150 feet above the lake, go to Wheaton; 11 churches, graded school, and college; we have houses with large, beautiful grounds, from $1,000 to $10,000 on easy terms; will show property any day. IRA BROWN & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW 9 ROOM house with all conveniences; $4,000. South Evanston, 8-room house, lake water, furnace, etc.; 50-ft. lot; $4,000. 6-room cottage; $2,000. Terms to suit. Western Investment Bank, Washington-st., corner Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—284 CHOICE LOTS ON THE LINE OF the Rock Island and Eastern Illinois Railroads on $5 monthly payments; streets finely graded, sidewalks laid, and trees set. S. D. WALDEN, Rooms 15 and 16, 95 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON GENEVA LAKE—LOTS EXTENDING to the water's edge, $2,700 to $5,000. Address FRANK PARDEE, 709 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR SUBDIVISION—10 OR 20 ACRES, south of 59th-st., east of Cottage Grove-av., and north of 87th-st., or west of Western-av., north of 12th-st., and south of Madison-st.; must be cheap. D 1,0, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAN GENERAL STOCK merchandise; want land and money. Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE IMPROVED FARM; want stock of goods. Box 103, Frankfort, Ind.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Telephone 1475. F. S. W., 83 E. Van Buren-st.

HARDWOOD REFRIGERATORS AND ICE-boxes of all sizes at Magee Furnace Company, 86 Lake-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences purchased without delay. F., 3235 Calumet-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

GYPSY QUEEN, CLAIRVOYANT, TRANCE MEDIUM, palm reader; satisfaction guaranteed or no fee accepted. 45 Morgan-st., near Madison.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor; MME. JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer; reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps in all trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; IDDO CHARMS for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY, she will bring you luck; advice to ladies 50c and $1.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—
37, 41, and 43 Cass-st., three neat, pretty houses, 8 rooms each, in good order and very convenient.
277 Ontario-st., corner of State, 10 rooms; very desirable for a physician.
377, 379, and 381 Dearborn-av., 3-story and basement stone front brick houses in fine order. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—314 E. INDIANA-ST., NEAR RUSH-st.—3-story and basement brick, 14 rooms; rent low to desirable family. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—139 PINE-ST., 11-ROOM MODERN house; very desirable neighborhood; d.-r., p's., and k. on first floor; low rent. P. E. STANLEY & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—767 NORTH CLARK-ST., MODERN arranged house, nearly new; in good order, and fronting Lincoln Park. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

FOR RENT—4 NEW 8-ROOM BRICK HOUSES, 526 to 536 Orchard-st., within 2 blocks of 5 lines of North Side street cars; all conveniences; nicely finished and papered; low rent. McCONNELL BROS., Room 19, 143 La Salle-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—
The 3-story and basement stone front, with subcellar and modern improvements, No. 2404 Wabash-av.; immediate possession. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 8, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
3012 Prairie-av.
213 28th-st.
2710 Michigan-av.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—32 WALNUT-ST.—8-ROOM HOUSE; good condition; 50 foot lot; rent $25. SIMPSON DUNLOP, 620 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—NEW SIX-ROOM COTTAGE; PAPERED, bath, etc.; on Monroe-st., near Sacramento-av.; $17.50. J. L. REYNOLDS, southeast corner Madison-st. and Sacramento-av.

Suburban.

FOR RENT — NO. 5821 JEFFERSON-AV.—Frame house with all modern conveniences; premises has large yard; rent, $45 per month. BOGUE & HOYT, 182 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—$12.50 TO $15—NEW 6-ROOM BRICK houses, 5001 to 5029 Tracy-av.; block east 51st-st. Fort Wayne Depot, few blocks west of State.

TO RENT—AT ELMHURST—A PRETTY NEW cottage, 8 rooms; very low rent; 30 minutes' ride on C. & N. W. Ry. By C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SEA SHORE COTTAGE—COMMANDING location directly on the waters of Buzzard's Bay, Mass. Fine bathing beach and charming groves. House has parlor, dining-room, servants' dining-room, kitchen, 5 chambers, and 4 bedrooms. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Completely furnished. Stable. Coal, wood, and ice supplied gratis. Offered for rent because of owner's absence in Europe. Full particulars of HORACE S. CROWELL, 216 Washington-st., corner of State-st., Boston, Mass.

TO RENT—SEA SHORE HOUSE—FOR THE summer, to one or more families—A furnished house of 24 rooms; 12 miles from Portland, Me.; 4 miles from depot; near hotels; location unsurpassed for fishing, boating, and bathing. Address P. O. Box 1005, Portland, Me.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"ARMOUR FLATS—Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Dearborn-sts.—Very fine 6 and 7 room apartments in these first-class buildings; finished in hardwood throughout and are kept in prime repair at all times, and furnished with gas fixtures, screens, shades, etc.; no water rates to pay; janitor cares for halls and grounds; no cheaper rents in the city. Go and see them; our agent at the building will show. First and second floors, $27.50; third floor, $25. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, WELL LIGHTED, with modern conveniences. 2816 South Park. Apply to owner at lower flat.

TO RENT—ELEGANT APARTMENTS ON MICHIGAN-boulevard, at southern end of Lake Front Park, facing Lake Michigan, between Harmon-court and Twelfth-st. This new apartment building is now open for inspection; agent at building. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
112 Eighteenth-st., northwest corner Wabash-av., fine 6-room flats, modern, $25, $30. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
2449 and 2451 Cottage Grove-av., desirable 4-room flats; modern conveniences; suitable for light housekeeping; rent $15 per month. WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—123 TO 129 THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—FLATS of 3 and 4 rooms; very nice and convenient; rent from $12 to $15. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—WEST SIDE—Amberg Flats, corner Harrison and Loomis-sts., first-class in every respect; all conveniences; parties wishing a flat will do well to call and inspect the Amberg flats. Open to inspection any day. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Telephone 976. 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—489 OGDEN-AV., ELEGANT FLAT IN thorough repair; every modern convenience; only $18. Apply J. W. A. WEAVER, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT AT 372 WEST LAKE-ST.; will be put in good order and rented to acceptable tenant at $30 per month. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, splendidly fitted out; all modern conveniences; rent $25. Call 1029 Adams-st., Owner.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—NORTH SIDE—The St. Benedict Flats, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st., have the finest of appointments, are easily accessible, and offer the best inducements at the most reasonable rents. Call and inspect and be convinced. Agent on the premises who will extend the usual courtesies.
788 North Park-av., lower 7-room flat; modern. Entry 170.
377 Superior-st., two 4-room rear flats; rent very cheap. Entry 72.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Telephone 976. 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—173 NORTH STATE-ST., 2D floor flat, 7 rooms, in the best of order, with all modern improvements.
Ottawa Building, northwest corner of Chicago-av. and North State-st., one flat of 6 rooms and one flat of 7 rooms, both in very nice order; every improvement. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
181 Dearborn-av., near Superior-st., third floor, 7 rooms; $40.
490 and 492 North Clark-st., near Goethe, first flat, $35; second, $30. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS IN THE FLORENCE, 16 to 22 Bellevue-place, elevators, heat, janitor, etc.; also 5 rooms in the Bellevue, 312 North State-st. Call at Flat 1, 22 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLATS IN THE "VERMONT" and "Benton," corner Pine and Ohio-sts., at $25 to $30; janitor service and everything first-class; others at $15 to $20, near my office, 40 Pine-st., corner Indiana; open all hours. E. J. HOYT, Agent.

TO RENT—IN "MOHAWK APARTMENTS," S.W. corner N. State and Ohio-sts., elegant corner flat, every modern convenience, in thorough repair; very cheap. Apply to J. V. A. WEAVER, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—337 INDIANA, NEAR CASS-ST., DESIRABLE 2d floor flat in new Torino Apartment Building, containing all modern conveniences, screens, gas fixtures, wood mantels, etc. WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE ALCOVE ROOMS, SUITABLE for two, $5 to $7 per week, $1 to $2 per day. 282 Wabash-av., cor. Van Buren-st., "The Avon."

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM—FINE view of lake and Michigan-av. drive; elevator service, etc. Flat 7, 1482 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—A COOL, PLEASANT, FURNISHED room for two; gas, bath, etc.; rock-faced house; reasonable. Top flat, 349½ Washington-boulevard.

North Side.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN; private family. 108 North State-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—SINGLE FRONT ROOM, NEAR LAKE-Shore drive; private family; all conveniences; young man preferred. References. Address H V 99, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board; references. 221 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—257 EAST INDIANA-ST.—ELEGANT newly furnished rooms, alcoves, parlors, and small rooms; reasonable rents.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT 216 CLINTON-AV., A NICELY FURNISHED room, overlooking Drexel-boulevard, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; convenient to I. C. trains and cable cars.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN NEW BUILDING S. E. CORNER Wabash-av. and Twelfth-st., good store and basement; also large second-story office or business rooms, suited for doctors' offices or any business requiring good light and display windows. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORES—
127 and 129 35th-st.; choice location for druggist, tailor, boots and shoes, or hardware; neat, nice stores, light and dry. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

West Side.

RENT—132 SACRAMENTO-AV., CORNER OF Colorado, fine corner; rent only $25. Keys with J. S. REYNOLDS, corner Madison and Sacramento.

TO RENT—CANAL-ST. STORES, LOFTS, AND basements, 35 and 37 South Canal-st., northwest corner Washington; elevator and power; light on three sides; space to suit; rent very low. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 372 West Lake-st.; there is a good brick oven in the basement; the store is well suited for bakery or other business. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 142 N. CLARK-ST., WITH light basement; will be put in perfect order for good tenant and acceptable business. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 69 N. State st.; good store and location for hardware or grocery business. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORES—
135 Kinzie-st., 3 floors, 20x100; in nice order for any kind of business.
309 and 311 Chicago-av.; adapted especially for any retail business; location excellent and low rent. By C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—SEE IT—FINE LIGHT MAIN FLOOR office or part office. 56 Dearborn-st. Vault, water, and steam heat.

TO RENT—UNDER HALF PRICE—OFFICES AND rooms 167 Washington-st.; also a hall there by the night. For details see "For Rent" cards there.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING; A large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS—62 TO 70 S. CANAL-ST., NEAR Madison.
Two stories in lofts; any desired number square feet, steam heat, elevators, freight track facilities; new building; finest light. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, AND elevator, finely lighted third-story floor, 50x70; a beautiful room. BROWN BROS. MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Jackson and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—LIGHT LOFT AT 63 AND 65 WASHINGTON-st.; steam heat; freight and passenger elevators. Apply fifth floor. JOHN W. LOVELL & CO.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND HEAT, in the best lighted buildings in the city, 17-foot freight elevators and rapid passenger elevators; buildings also equipped with automatic fire sprinkler, reducing cost of insurance 25 per cent; also electric lights, etc.

2 floors, 40x160 feet.
3 floors, 60x160 feet.
2 floors, 42x 76 feet.
2 floors, 40x 50 feet.
1 floor, 48x 48 feet.

WARREN SPRINGER, 48 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—SPACE CAN NOW BE PROCURED IN my new model manufacturing building now in process of construction, to be known as Nos. 195 to 207 South Canal-st. This building will be specially adapted for either wholesale or manufacturing purposes, and will be supplied with abundant steam power and heat, large freight and passenger elevators, electric light, etc.; will be lighted from all four sides, nine stories high, and the best of its class; mill construction; the floors will be 150x150 ft. or 75x150 ft., as may be preferred. WARREN SPRINGER, 48 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 22X140, 62 SOUTH CANAL-st., near Madison; side-track facilities in rear; power if desired. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DEARBORN-ST.—I will erect a building to suit tenant on Dearborn-st., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., 50-feet front and extending to Fourth-av., or will lease ground for 99 years. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TWO-STORY BUILDING; 5,600 square feet; engine, boiler, shafting; new floors, ceiled. S. R. HARRIS, 153 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 GENTLEMEN WANT furnished room on Wabash or Michigan-av., north Fifteenth-st.; $12 per month. Address C 149, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY LYON & HEALY LYON & HEALY
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LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

Preparatory to making extensive alterations in our warerooms we will close out a large number of desirable second-hand pianos at substantial bargains. The assortment embraces instruments from the factories of Steinway, Knabe, Decker, Fischer, Weber, Pease, Hallet & Davis, Ladd, Haines, Chickering, Simpson, New York Piano Co., and others.

Prices $50, $75, $100, $150, $200, $250 and upwards.

Terms cash or time.

Correspondence invited.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

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HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND THE NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANOS AND KIMBALL ORGANS.

Lowest prices. Easiest terms. Old instruments taken in exchange. Pianos to rent, tuned, and repaired.

BARGAINS IN SQUARE PIANOS.
1 Hale, $25; 1 Boardman & Gray, $45; 1 Gt. Union, $95.
1 Christie, $100; 1 Chickering, $115; 1 Steinway, $200.
SECOND-HAND UPRIGHTS.
1 Cable, $125; 1 Arion, $140; 1 Hale, $155.
1 Bauer, $165; 1 Conner, $165; 1 Emerson, $190.
1 Decker, $250; 2 Hallet & Davis, $325 and $350.
SECOND-HAND GRANDS.
1 Decker Bros. Parlor Grand, $300.
1 Hallet & Davis Baby Grand, $350.
Both of these pianos are in good order and suitable for concert use.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

KROEGER & SONS' PIANOS CHALLENGE THE WORLD.
Tone, workmanship, and durability.
THE BEST IS GOOD ENOUGH.
PRICES REASONABLE. TERMS EASY.

We also carry a large number of other standard pianos at reduced prices. Bargains in second-hand pianos:

2 Nuns & Clark	$45, $ 75
3 Uprights, 7⅓-octave	$100, $125, $125
1 Christie upright	$145
1 Chickering upright	$175
2 Colby & Duncan uprights	$140, $150
1 upright, good for beginner	$ 75
1 Steinway	$125

50 new upright pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month. Rent allowed if purchased.

R. H. DAY & CO., 179 Wabash-av., between Adams and Monroe-sts.

ESTEY & CAMP—
A Decker Bros.' Piano, but little used, as good as new, only $250.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

An immense stock of other second-hand pianos, ranging from $25 upward, and every one

WORTH THE MONEY

EASY PAYMENTS.

ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st. and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

SOHMER PIANOS, STERLING PIANOS, Steger pianos, are purchased and preferred by leading musical people. The Sohmer three-pedal upright pianos are considered the most durable upright pianos made. The following second-hand upright pianos will be sold this week, fully guaranteed for six years, money refunded if not as represented:

1 Steinway upright, nearly new	$375	2 Chickering square, each	$ 50
1 Mathushek	190	1 Vose & Son	110
1 Steinway	225	1 Adam Schaaf	100
1 Hallet & Davis	195	1 Lyon & Healy, new	190
1 Julius Bauer	165	1 Sterling	275

Cash or time payments. STEGER & CO., 235 State-st., northwest corner Jackson.

UP ONE FLIGHT.
LOW RENT MAKES
LOW PRICES.

Twenty-five second-hand pianos in fine condition, Chickering, Bauer, Emerson, Hallet & Davis, and others; some nearly new; upright and square; $75 up; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW
DECKER & SON PIANOS,
VOSE & SON PIANOS,
ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS.

Every piano fully warranted. Our prices are low and terms easy. Old pianos and organs taken in exchange. New pianos to rent and rent allowed if purchased. Salesrooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SHONINGER PIANOS—
ON TIME PAYMENTS.
Manufacturer's prices.
Tone and action unsurpassed.
Their excellence is in advance of all others.
PHENOMENAL DURABILITY.
Second-hand pianos sold or exchanged.
NEW SHONINGER PIANOS TO RENT.
Rent money allowed on purchase.
B. SHONINGER & CO., 215 State-st.

$175 CHICKERING PIANO IN FINE ORDER; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

RARE BARGAINS.
Two Chickering square.
Two Steinway square.
One Weber Baby Grand.
NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS
At prices and terms to suit the purchaser.
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.,
Successors to E. G. Newell & Co., 225 State-st.

$185 BUYS DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAFF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; prices $155, $165, $175, and $200 each. French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT.
WHEELOCK & CO., 237 State-st.

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7⅓ OCTAVES, carved legs, in fine condition, $75. Easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY, BUYS BEAUTIFUL toned new upright piano, triple strung and fully warranted; price, $165. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125 BUYS STEINWAY SQUARE PIANO; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO; A BARGAIN; $175; $10 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$100 BUYS GOOD 7⅓ OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO, $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

50 SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS, ALL makes, at $90, $100, $125, $140, $150, and $165 each; every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded; will sell on $5 monthly payments if desired. Salesrooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

STECK PIANO, NEARLY NEW, HANDSOME case, 7⅓ octaves, triple strung, $175; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

ONE UPRIGHT, WALNUT CASE, $85. ONE Kranich & Bach upright, used a little, low price; rent cheap. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., one flight.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STEINWAY PIANO IN FINE CONDITION, left with us on sale; price, with cover and stool, $145; cash or payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

A SPLENDID 3-STRING HALLET & DAVIS upright, $185; easy payments. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., one flight.

HANDSOME UPRIGHT PIANO, $100, 7⅓ OCTAVE, triple strung; $10 down, $7 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

125 BUYS ELEGANT STECK PIANO, 7⅓ OCTAVES, $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$3, $4, AND $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 new upright pianos; one year rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND PIANO; will be sold very cheap. Apply at 882 Washington-boulevard.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—COULDN'T GET OFF., DON'T FAIL Oct. 5.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., 218 STATE-st.—Diseases of the feet a specialty. Instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INSTALLMENT plan—I am the only importer in the West making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—ACCIDENTAL NEW DISCOVERY for the permanent removal of superfluous hair and freckles. Full particulars can be learned through correspondence. Sole agent, DR. V. POPPER, 127 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

PERSONAL—ROBERT: DID YOU EVER TAKE A Turkish bath? No! Then you don't know what it is to be clean. Try one for 50c, or 12 for $5, at LYNCH'S newly fitted up place, 121 Randolph-st.; strong attendants.

$5,000 INVESTED IN STOCK OF COMPANY manufacturing first-class machinery secures salaried position and guaranteed interest on money invested; thorough business men wanted. Address Box 95, Aurora, Ill.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE — A FIRST-CLASS DRIVING horse; perfectly gentle; can be driven by a lady with perfect safety; 6 years old and very stylish; will sell horse, buggy, surrey, and sleigh. Any one wanting a family horse cannot find a better one in the city of Chicago. Apply at 882 Washington-boulevard.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOOD PONY, WELL broken. Inquire at club stable in alley between Indiana and Illinois-sts., east of Pine.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE SADDLE HORSES, well gaited; a fast young mare; 2 nice ponies, well broken; some nice roadsters and matched drivers. R. C. ANTHONY, 174 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE — A NEW ARRIVAL OF KENTUCKY saddle horses. They are thoroughly broken for ladies and gentlemen. H. G. BUCKNER, 2129 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FINE TEAM of black coach horses, sound and all right; city broke. Can be seen at Nos. 182 and 190 22d-st., between State and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT—THE LARGE AND commodious passenger steamer Saginaw; in good condition, with a carrying capacity of from 1,000 to 1,200 people; will be sold at a bargain if taken at once. Address F. N. QUALE, Manager, Presque Isle Company, Toledo, Ohio.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—
1,200 yards of dirt, corner Ellis-av. and Forty-third-st. Call at once at 218 La Salle-st., Room 906.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—GREATEST OPPORTUNITY EVER offered; an old established (over twenty years) restaurant, confectionery, fancy cake bakery, and ice-cream saloon; principal house of its line in the city; fine location; reason for selling going out of business. Address A. L. THEILIG & SON, 325 Main-st., Peoria, Ill.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURING confinement; terms reasonable. 1629 Wabash-av. MRS. RICHTER, experienced midwife.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience: business quietly transacted.

SEWING MACHINES.

$10 GIVES CHOICE OF DOMESTIC, SINGER, or W. & W. No. 8; also cheap, 1 New Home, 1 Davis. 210½ Clark-st., N. W. cor. Adams. Room 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUGS, ROACHES, AND MOTHS—GIVE OAKLEY'S Exterminators a trial; contracts guaranteed. A. OAKLEY & CO., 112 E. Randolph-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—The West Chicago Sash, Door & Blind Manufacturing Company will start right up and finish contracts on hand. There may be a delay for a few days, but the above corporation hopes that the contractors will consider the hard blow received by the fire. Give the corporation another chance by giving them a few days' time. LOUIS PREGLER, President. A. BOCKSTOEVER, Secretary.

WANTED—MODEL OF FREIGHT-CAR COMPLETE, or a set of trucks. Address F. D. PARADISE, Momence, Ill.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, May 22, noon.
S. S. Ems, Saturday, May 25, 2:30 p. m.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, May 29, 7 a. m.
S. S. Fulda, Saturday, June 1, 8 a. m.
S. S. Lahn, Wednesday, June 5, 10 a. m.
S. S. Elbe, Saturday, June 8, 1 p. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $100 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 and $60 an adult. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

Apply to Netherlands Line, 86 La Salle-st., for new Tourist Guide to Holland, the Rhine, and Paris Exposition. Entirely renewed fleet of modern steamers. Latest additions: 1886, SS. Rotterdam; 1887, SS. Amsterdam; 1888, SS. Veendam; 1889, SS. Obdam and Maasdam. First cabin, after May 1, $40, $50, $60; second cabin, $32. Ten days to Rotterdam by SS. Veendam, sailing March 30, May 4, and July 18. Rotterdam to Paris, 9 hours.

GOODRICH STEAMERS

TIME TABLE.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee at	*8 pm
Daily for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc at	*7 pm
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, etc., Mon., Wed., and Fri. at	8 pm
For Green Bay, Gladstone, Manistique, and way ports, Tuesday at	7 pm

*Sunday excepted. Office & Docks foot Michigan-av.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am § 5:30 pm §10:30 pm	*10:10 pm § 9:35 am § 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am *10:30 pm	* 7:00 pm § 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm * 7:30 pm	* 1:15 pm * 4:00 pm *10:10 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	§10:30 pm	* 7:00 pm
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	§12:30 pm §10:40 pm	§ 2:15 pm § 6:30 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	§12:30 pm †10:40 pm	§ 2:15 pm § 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	§10:40 pm	§ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

The Santa Fé Route

Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp	† 8:10 am	† 7:15 pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express	* 5:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Ex	† 4:15 pm	† 10:00 am
San Francisco Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kas. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket office, No. 204 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Polk-st. and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:55 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	5:30 pm	9:55 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	10:20 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	10:20 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:30 pm	10:10 am

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot.

Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 12:00 N'n	1.30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	* 6.00 PM	7.55 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	§ 11.00 PM	7.35 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9.00 PM	7.45 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	† 9.00 AM	7.20 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	§ 11.20 PM	7.35 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	† 5.00 PM	9.20 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 61 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:40 am	* 6:20 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	* 11:20 pm	* 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 11:20 pm	* 7:05 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 3:20 pm	* 10:35 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	§12:01 n'n § 5:30 pm §10:30 pm	§12:00 n'n § 7:00 am § 6:50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 5:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:30 pm §10:35 pm	§ 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am † 9:00 pm X8:30 am	* 6:50 pm ‡ 6:25 am X1:45 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	* 5:00 pm § 7:30 pm § 9:05 pm	* 4:00 pm § 9:45 am § 6:30 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha & Madison	* 8:00 am *11:30 am	*10:30 am * 1:50 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	§ 3:00 pm *11:30 am	§ 7:00 pm * 1:50 pm
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	*11:30 am § 3:00 pm † 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm § 1:50 pm ‡ 6:30 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:30 am	* 4:30 pm
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	*10:25 am * 2:40 pm *10:30 am
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	*11:25 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Council Bluffs, Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, Peoria, and Dakota Exp.	† 1:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Exp.	* 4:15 pm	*11:30 am
Atchison and Leavenworth Vestibule Express	* 4:15 pm	*11:30 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 2:45 pm	* 2:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	*10:15 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	* 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2.30 pm	1:00 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Quincy, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottawa Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Quincy & Burlington Exp	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom	4:30 pm	9:40 am

Burlington Route—C., B. & Q. R. R.

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont House, and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	*12:01 pm	* 2:30 pm
From Council Bluffs—Fast Mail		*11:50 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:00 pm	†10:40 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:50 pm	†10:15 am
Omaha & Denver	* 5:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:55 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 194 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	* 8:35 pm	* 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	* 8:35 pm	* 7:20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass	* 2:45 pm	* 3:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:45 am	* 1:55 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	‡11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:05 pm	*10:30 am
Freeport & Rockford Express	* 8:05 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:00 pm

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; c Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL

Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Depot corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av. City ticket office, 205 Clark-st. Waukesha Local, 11:50 p. m. *8:00 a. m. Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, St. Paul and Minneapolis, leave *5:20 p. m. and *10:30 p. m.; Ashland, Duluth, and Lake Superior, *3:00 p. m. and †10:30 p. m.; Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Neenah, and Waukesha, †11 a. m. *5:00 p. m. *3:00 p. m., and *10:30 p. m.

KANKAKEE LINE C. I. St. L. & C.

Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	8:30 am	6:30 pm
Do. Night Express	8:15 pm	6:50 am

All trains daily.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

May 12, 1889.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
New York & Boston Day Express	*10:35 a m	* 4:55 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 p m	†11:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:10 p m	† 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 4:40 p m	† 3:20 p m
Grand Rapids & MuskegonSl'per	*10:10 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

The Pennsylvania Lines.

"Fort Wayne and Pan-Handle Routes."

Union Passenger Station, Canal street, between Madison and Adams. Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.	Mail Express	† 8:00 am
	Penna. Special	*10:20 am
	Fast Line	* 3:15 pm
	Penna. Limited	* 5:00 pm
	Eastern Express	* 8:15 pm
	Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, and the South		* 8:00 am * 8:15 pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago *6:55 am., *7:00 am., *9:00 am., †5:00 pm., *6:30 pm., *9:30 pm.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st. and Palmer House.

	Leave	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:10 am	5 20 pm
New York Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:40 am
Vestibuled Limited	* 2:5 pm	* 9:50 am
Pittsburg and Wheeling Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 4:30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 8:30 am

*Daily. All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex	* 8:50 am	* 8:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex	* 3:10 pm	§ 9:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accomodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted. Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, 1st section Pacific Exp	* 9:05 am	§ 7:30 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 pm	§ 6:25 pm
Atlantic & 2d section Pacific Exp	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 8:10 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12:00 m § 5:30 pm * 6:25 pm	* 3:25 pm * 6:40 am * 7:00 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	§ 8:15 pm	§ 7:30 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Limited Ex	x8:10 pm	x 8:25am
New York and Boston Limited	x2:25 pm	x11:25pm
Philadelphia Express	x2:25 pm	x11:25am
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	x2:25 pm	x 7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x5:35 pm	x 9:00 am
Hammond Accommodation	o5:40 am	o 7:55 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x2:25 pm	x11:25 pm

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 108 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:00 pm	7:10 am

All trains daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 121 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

A CHURCH DEDICATED AT OAK PARK.

The Methodists Hold Impressive Services in Their New Edifice.

The Methodists of Oak Park yesterday dedicated an addition to their church. The new structure is such that in the matter of additional capacity, convenience, and improved appearance the entire edifice may be considered a new one. The enlargement consists of a transept added to the original building, the front elevation remaining the same. This gives a seating capacity of about 600 to the main audience room on the second floor. There is a Sunday-school room, with smaller rooms for infant and Bible classes and a pastor's study on the first floor. The class rooms are all separated from the main Sunday-school room by sliding doors, so that they can all be thrown into one. The mural decorations in each are the same, with the exception of the frieze. This and the carpets are of different colors in each room, but in shades that harmonize perfectly when all are thrown into one room. The audience room is seated with pews made in ash with walnut trimmings.

The most pleasing feature about the additional structure to the members of the church and society is not the admirable taste displayed in its furnishings, the commodiousness of the structure, nor the convenience of the fittings, but the fact that subscriptions to defray the entire expense were secured privately before the work was ready for dedication, rendering unnecessary any public appeal. The work was commenced about ten months ago and has cost about $19,000. Besides this the church had an indebtedness of $1,000 on some mission property in another portion of the village and this has been wiped out, and $3,000 has been secured for the purpose of building a pipe organ in the church. This last is the individual gift of Mrs. Philander Smith. The pulpit bible, a handsome one, is the gift of Mrs. L. A. Elderkin.

At the 10:30 service in the morning Bishop H. W. Warren of Denver preached. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the Rev. Robert McIntyre preached, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. C. G. Trusdell preached the dedicatory sermon and conducted the dedicatory services. These were participated in by the pastors of several of the churches of the village. The dedicatory services will be continued through the week. Monday evening the Rev. Robert H. Pooley of the Wabash Avenue Church will preach; Tuesday evening, the Rev. E. C. Arnold of Chicago; Wednesday evening, the Rev. Dr. G. R. Van Horne of Rockford; Thursday, the Rev. F. P. Cleveland of Rogers Park; Friday, the Rev. Frank Hardin of Marie Chapel.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications nor decide bets.]

A Correction.

CHICAGO, May 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your article in Sunday's issue on monuments of Chicago you make apex stone of the contemplated ex-Confederate monument at Oakwoods Arizona. It should be Arkansas. Thanking your paper for the many kindly notices of our association, we remain truly yours,

COMMITTEE.

Women for the School Board.

CHICAGO, May 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Petitions to the Mayor, asking that two of the five places that become vacant on the School Board be filled by competent women, have been prepared by the Education Committee of the Women's Club. The first signature on one of these petitions is, "Very earnestly, Carter Harrison." It was understood before the election that Mayor Roche, if reëlected, intended to add two more women to the School Board. It is strongly hoped the present Mayor will not be behind his predecessors in educational opinion, and in his readiness to advance the welfare of Chicago's children.

MEMBER OF THE WOMEN'S CLUB.

Weight of Ice.

CHICAGO, May 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly inform me through THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE the weight of a cake of ice 22 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 9½ inches thick. Also the capacity or how many pounds an ice-box will hold—size 27 inches long, 17 inches wide, 11 inches deep—and oblige

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[At a temperature of 32° the cake of ice will weigh 83 pounds 7¼ ounces, and a solid block of ice filling the given box dimensions would weigh 168 pounds 1¼ ounces. The question of how much ice such a box will hold depends on the way the ice is put in.]

A Proposed Remedy.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—"Is there no remedy for the moral curse of divorce cases based on adultery—no way of shutting them off from publicity?"—*Tribune of May 23, 1889.*

The writer hereof believes there is such a way. Let your readers and yourself editorially discuss the plan of which the general outlines are as follows: Pass laws providing that any person desiring a divorce may file in the proper tribunal an application for same without giving any reasons therefor, but requiring the completest evidence of service upon the other party. Then further enact that upon proof at the end of three years from the date of the application the parties have lived apart voluntarily, and hence the estrangement continues, the decree of divorce follows as a matter of course. In other words, proceed upon the sensible theory that parties who are morally divorced should be legally. Any other course, the writer claims, is unsound from a social and moral point of view and contrary to public policy. BONOS MORES.

Lake Forest University Endowments.

CHICAGO, May 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The raising of $400,000 additional endowment for the Lake Forest University, mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, marks the beginning of a new era in the history of the institution. During the last few years the educational standard has been gradually raised, until now the work at Lake Forest is on a level with that of the best Eastern institutions of the same grade. This enlargement of facilities, together with rapid increase in the number of students, has caused a correspondingly large increase in the current expenses of the university, which has thus far been met mainly by generous subscriptions among the trustees. In 1887 $200,000 was added to the permanent funds of the institution. The raising of the $400,000, consummated Saturday, guarantees an additional gift of $100,000 by a public-spirited Chicagoan, who offered it on condition that $400,000 be previously raised. This makes the respectable total of $700,000 added to the resources of Lake Forest University in less than three years. This amount has been raised through the indomitable pluck and hard work of the trustees, President Roberts, and others who have generously helped. It will provide sufficient income to meet the expenses of the university on the present broad basis of educational work. The future of the university may now be said to be assured. X.

Where Is the Child Labor Bill.

CHICAGO, May 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The people of Illinois may congratulate themselves on having secured a good compulsory education law. In Massachusetts the term of compulsory attendance is twenty weeks, in New York it is fourteen weeks. The law for Illinois, that received the Governor's signature Friday, requires attendance of not less than sixteen weeks, eight of which must be consecutive, and the time may be extended at the option of the School Board to any limit not exceeding twenty-four weeks.

The Chicago Board of Education are to be commended for their efficient work respecting compulsory education. Probably the measure would have failed to reach the Governor before the close of the session but for the vigorous efforts of the delegation from Chicago that spent Thursday and Friday in Springfield.

Now the hundreds of children the agents looked up but could not persuade into the schools will be forced in. It is understood that the law will be at once put in force in Chicago.

It is a matter of regret that the bill forbidding the employment of child labor has not been managed with equal efficiency. The bill is almost the same as the Massachusetts law, that was found to be a necessary supplement to the Compulsory Education law, and the Chicago Board of Education, availing themselves of the experience of the Massachusetts educators, were desirous of getting both bills passed at this session of the Legislature. That the member of the Legislature to whom the Child Labor bill was intrusted has not urged it forward with more vigor is both surprising and disappointing. Even at this late date, he should, to prove his good faith, urge it through the second reading and thus prepare the way for its readier passage two years hence. M. E. B.

A Reply to Scotch-Irishman's Last Letter.

CHICAGO, May 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Allow me to say that the long article in your paper yesterday, written by "Scotch-Irishman," has not influenced me to change any of my statements. Some new points of sufficient interest to excite curiosity have been introduced which might be profitable to consider.

Will your correspondent kindly tell when that Cymric race occupied the lowlands of Scotland? What authority makes Turanians the first settlers in Ireland? Why did the Irish in the North of Ireland have to take their Scandinavian characteristics through the Scotch, when the Scandinavians undoubtedly impressed their characteristics directly upon the Irish, just as in England and Scotland? Proof of this Teutonic element in Ireland centuries prior to the Scotch settlement can be found in "Joyce's Origin and History of Irish Names of Places." For instance, the termination "ster" comes from the Scandinavian stadr, meaning a place or province, and is found added to Celtic names. "Leinster is the place or province of Laighen or Layn; Ulster is contracted from Ula-ster, the Irish name Uladh being pronounced Ulla; and Munster from Mon-ster or Mounster (which is the form found in a state paper of 1515); the first syllable represents the pronunciation of the Irish Mumham."

In comparing the Scotch and Celts your correspondent says: "The former had enough Teutonic blood and logical brain in them to accept the Reformation eagerly and to become its stanchest supporters." How reconcile the fact that the most Celtic ruler England ever had, Henry VIII. (and Anne Boleyn), introduced the Reformation into England? Granted that the Scotch and Celts are "unlike in their ideas about things celestial and things terrestrial." It is well that they do not look at a dollar in the same way, and as to their views of celestial things it is questionable which are preferable. Your Presbyterian correspondent says: "If any of these correspondents wish to find the Scotch-Irish or Scotch of this country now let them look where the Presbyterians are and there they will find the most of them. Nine-tenths of the Presbyterians now in the United States are of Scotch or Ulster Irish blood." Deducting from the Presbyterians all liberal Congregationalists who have united with them upon changing their residence, particularly in the West, and Presbyterianism is reduced, according to the above, to a hereditary institution, and has not, it seems, appealed to the "Teutonic blood and logical brain" so abundant in this country. Why should the Revolution be called a Protestant war any more than the Rebellion? "The article on religious liberty in the amendments to the American Constitution was introduced into it by the united efforts of the Baptists in 1789." Strange, that the Presbyterians should allow such an important matter to originate with the Baptists, a denomination which your correspondent did not consider worthy of mention. During the reign of James I., when the Scotch kindly consented to emigrate to Ulster and become the recipients of lots of 1,000 to 2,000 acres of confiscated Irish land, they were called "undertakers," and in the absence of reliable statistics prior to the Revolution your correspondent would like to play the undertaker in America to all Christian denominations except his own and the Congregational. For the sake of the spark of life in the Episcopalians, which he grudgingly acknowledged on Washington's account, let us see what that spark represents. Against 700 Episcopal churches in 1790 the Presbyterians had 419 churches. My last request: Kindly make known to the public your seemingly infallible source of information in regard to the relative proportions of Scotch and Irish Protestants and Irish Catholics in this country before the Revolution. Statistics were neglected here in early times and estimates, based on reasoning by analogy, added to scanty records, are the resources we have. It is known that Cromwell about 1650 transported to Virginia, New England, and elsewhere over 100,000 men, women, and children to thin out the population of Ireland. What became of them? If any fair-minded man can read the Irish penal code in force from 1693 to 1829 and doubt that it did not drive Irish Catholics to America, he cannot be a Scotch-Irishman. CELTIC DESCENDANT.

THE RAILROADS.

Changes on the Mackey System.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 26.—[Special.]—The consolidation of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railway with the Mackey system, which was concluded Wednesday last at Belleville, has made quite a number of important changes necessary. The first of these was the appointment of Capt. G. J. Grammer as Traffic Manager over the entire system, which went into effect Wednesday. Another important appointment is that of Col. George F. Evans as General Manager of the entire Mackey system.

A Canadian Pacific Deal.

DULUTH, Minn., May 26.—[Special.]—It is reported here, though nothing definite is known, that the Canadian Pacific and Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic have made a deal with the promoters of the Duluth & Winnipeg, the new road to the Northwest, by which the Canadian Pacific will assist in floating the Duluth & Winnipeg bonds in England and the Duluth & Winnipeg will become the connection between the South Shore and the Canadian Pacific for all Winnipeg business.

Mr. Van Horne Goes to St. Paul.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 26.—[Special.]—General Manager Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific, accompanied by Sir George Stephens and Sir Donald Smith, came through on a special from Montreal yesterday. They were met here by General Manager Fitch of the South Shore and General Manager Underwood of the Soo Line. The entire party left at 5:35 for St. Paul on a special train.

Notes.

At a meeting of the directors of the St. Louis, Alton & Springfield Company at Springfield Saturday it was decided to issue $300,000 second mortgage bonds for the purpose of repairing and equipping the road.

Found Guilty of Murder.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 26.—[Special.]—The trial of Lewis Claire and John Gileson for the murder of Patrick Mealey New-Year's morning, 1888, has been running through the entire week, and was brought to an end today by a verdict against each of guilty, without capital punishment. The two men had once before been convicted of murder without capital punishment, but the Supreme Court gave them a new trial. At the time of the murder political significance attached to it, Mealey being one of the big four city supporters of Gov. Nicholls.

"100 doses one dollar" is peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla and true of no other medicine.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

KINGMAN—At Washington Heights, Ill., Pliny E. Kingman, aged 70 years and 6 months.

Funeral from late residence, Longwood Station, Rock Island Railroad, Tuesday, May 28, at 1:30 p. m. Interment at Oakwoods.

KELLY—May 26, 1889, Willie J., son of Ed and Joe Kelly, nee Hanlahan, aged 1 year, 6 months.

Funeral Monday, May 27, 1889, at 11 o'clock, a. m., from parents' residence, 339 W. 12th-st., by carriages to Calvary.

LITHGOW—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. S. S. Lane, 286 Michigan-av., May 26, William H. Lithgow.

Funeral Tuesday, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

McCORMACK—At her residence, 419 West Monroe-st., Sunday, May 26, Joanna McCormack, aged 69 years.

PHILBIN—May 25, Ann Philbin, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Peter Fadden, 63 East Erie-st., aged 80 years.

Funeral from her late residence May 28, at 10 a. m., to Church of the Holy Name, where mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery via Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

RAYMOND—At Atlanta, Ga., May 23, 1889, Mrs. Amelia Raymond, widow of the late B. W. Raymond.

Funeral at the Second Presbyterian Church, Monday, 27; hour changed to 2 p. m. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

STRATING—May 26, 1889, at the residence of her parents, 2835 Quinn-st., daughter of Charles and Rose Strating, aged 13 years 6 months and 21 days.

Funeral notice hereafter.

WAMPOLE—May 25, George W. Wampole Jr.

Funeral from 111 North Paulina-st., Monday, at 10:30 a. m.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

YOUNG—Suddenly, of heart failure, Sunday, May 26, at his residence in Blue Island, Ill., Joshua P. Young, aged 71 years.

Funeral from his late residence at 1:30 p. m. Wednesday.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

Particular attention is called to our large assortment of India and China Silks. Many new styles just opened. Prices at $2.00, $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, 85c, 75c, 58c.

We have an unsurpassed assortment of Novelties for Combinations, selected with great care in the best markets of the world. We offer in our

Black Silk Department

SPECIALTIES FOR THE COMING WEEK:

One lot of Gros Grain "Black" at .... $1.25—worth $1.75
One lot of Gros Grain "Black" at .... 1.00—worth 1.50
One lot of Gros Grain "Black" at .... 95c—worth 1.37½

ONE LOT BLACK ALL SILK RHADAMES,
88c.
Actual Value $1.25

ONE LOT BLACK ALL-SILK RHADAMES,
50c.
Actual Value 75c

One lot NEW STYLES All-Silk Cordonnet, 10 colorings, at $1.00. The most stylish Dress Silk yet offered.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

Foster Lacing Gloves.

We offer today and until sold the BEST VALUE ever offered in any of our "SPECIAL GLOVE SALES." When you remember the many extraordinary bargains in this Dept., the desirability of taking advantage of this

"GREATEST OF ALL SALES"
IS OBVIOUS.

150 DOZEN
London Point Pique Gloves
AND
250 DOZEN 8-INCH
Mousquetaire Suedes,
Desirable Shades, All Sizes,

75c
PER PAIR.
Worth from
$1.25 to $2
Per Fair.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall-st., N.Y.

For nose-bleed inject Pond's Extract.

BORSCH—OPTICIAN [illegible] YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
102 E. WASHINGTON ST.

CARSON PIRIE & COMPANY
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PORTIERES
—AND—
LACE CURTAINS.

Having made a large "Close Out" purchase at a sacrifice, we are enabled to offer the Following Bargains for this week:

PORTIERES, In New Stripes—a Fine Assortment } $2.19 PAIR. Their value $3.75.

CHENILLE PORTIERES, Figured and Plain—Excellent Quality .... } $8.00 PAIR. Their value $10.00.

SHELIA PORTIERES, New Designs and Shades—a very handsome Curtain } $11.00 PAIR. Their value $16.00.

IRISH POINT CURTAINS.
An Elegant Display at
$5.00 and $8.00.
Worth $8.00 and $12.00.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

"Woolen Cloths"
(MAIN FLOOR).

We are CLOSING OUT our lines of
Men's and Boys' Fine Suitings,
Men's Cassimeres,
Boys' Cassimeres.

Our entire stock offered at less than manufacturers' cost.
SALE COMMENCES TODAY.
Choice Bargains in early selections.
Entrance on Washington-st.

WHEN YOU ORDER
APOLLINARIS
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Attempts are frequently made to palm off inferior Waters bearing labels closely resembling the genuine Apollinaris labels.

Bottles bearing the genuine Apollinaris labels are frequently filled with a spurious article.

LOOK AT THE CORK,

which, if genuine, is branded with the name of the Apollinaris Company, Limited, and the words "Apollinaris Brunnen" around an anchor.

The Finest Meat-Flavoring Stock.
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT.
USE IT FOR SOUPS,
Beef Tea, Sauces, and Made Dishes.
Genuine only with fac-simile of Justus von Liebig's
SIGNATURE IN BLUE INK
across label.
Sold by Storekeepers, Grocers, and Druggists.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., L'td, London.

TO RENT.
—IN—
TRIBUNE BUILDING,
A Second Story Office.
Apply to WM. C. DOW,
Room 10 Tribune Building.

SHIRTS
"TO ORDER."
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Established 1863. All Patterns Preserved.
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

Candy
Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address
C. F. GUNTHER,
Confectioner, Chicago.

HATS
CHAS. W. BARNES'
Light Cassimeres, Derbys, and Straws. Ladies' and Gents' Lawn Tennis and Equestrian Hats and Caps. 148 STATE-ST.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
Bryn Mawr, Pa., ten miles from Philadelphia. Offers graduate and undergraduate courses in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, Anglo-Saxon, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic and Old High German, History, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Philosophy. Gymnasium with Dr. Sargent's apparatus complete. Fellowships (value $450) in Greek, English, Mathematics, History, and Biology. For Program, address as above.

RUPTURE
$100 Reward
For a case of Rupture DR. PARKER cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE TRUSS.
Dr. Parker is the noted expert in his profession, and never fails to reduce, retain, or cure ruptures that have not passed beyond treatment.
"The Rational Treatment of Rupture," a valuable work of 64 pages, mailed free.
Trusses of all kinds, Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c. DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago.

TRELEAVEN & CO.
OPTICIANS
76 STATE-ST.
EYES Skillfully Fitted and glasses adjusted for all defects of vision. Prices the Lowest.

EYES examined free. 99 E. Randolph-st.
OPTICAL INSTITUTE
WATRY OPTICIAN 99 RANDOLPH ST.
Spectacles to suit. Satisfaction guaranteed.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.

Tuesday, May 28, 9:30 a. m.,
Dry Goods, Oil Cloths, Mattings,
Including some large and attractive consignments of
Muslin and Summer Underwear, Hosiery, Curtains, Laces, Embroideries, Flouncings.
Come early as entire sale is worthy your attention.

Wednesday, May 29, 9:30 a. m.,
Boots, Shoes, Slippers,
Including a very fine line of
Summer Goods Which Must Be Closed Out,
AND A
Sample Line of Rochester Shoes.

ALSO
Precisely at 12 m.,
2,000 cases Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses', and Children's
Rubber Soled Lawn Tennis Shoes,
In a large variety of styles.

Thursday, May 30, 9:30 a. m.,
Straw Hats & Clothing
We are rapidly closing out our stock of SUMMER GOODS, and merchants in need of any are liable to lose the opportunity of obtaining them cheap if they wait too long.

IN BASEMENT,
Crockery & Glassware
One car Decorated White Granite Ware,
Tea, Chamber, and Dinner Sets,
C. C., and Rock and Yellow Ware,
Cutlery, Hardware, Gasoline Stoves,
Tin Ware, Brackets, Burners, etc.
Large line Table Glassware.
Goods packed for country merchants.

Friday, May 31, 9:30 a. m.,
Bankrupt Stocks and Job Lots
—OF—
Miscellaneous Dry Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

On Tuesday, May 28th, 1889,
At 10 a. m., we will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION
For account of Fire Insurance Companies interested, at
Burton Building, N. W. Cor. Clinton and Van Buren-sts., 4th Floor,
4,000 Kegs Wire Nails of sizes running from 6d to 60d.
1,000 Kegs 10d Steel-Cut Nails.
400 Kegs Fence, Finishing, and Casing Nails.
500 Kegs Boiler Rivets.
320 Kegs Track Bolts in standard sizes.
200 Boxes Steel Harrow Teeth.
100 Barrels Shingle Bands, Etc.
Also Cabinet Hardware, Consisting of Screws, Locks Hinges, Stair Rods, Curtain Fixtures, Handles, &c.

This stock formerly belonged to JONES & LAUGHLINS (Limited), and was only slightly damaged by water by a fire at 42 South Canal-st., where they were stored.
The terms of sale will be CASH, a deposit being required from each and every purchaser of at least 10 per cent.
This stock will be on exhibition Monday, May 27, and is arranged for sale by
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

75 Parisian Unmade ROBES

In Japanese Figured Suits, In Empire Brocades, In Parisian and Satin Bands, Robes Escharpe, Seaside Suits, etc.

James H. Walker & Co., Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

High Class Dress Goods
At Extraordinary Reductions.

WE OFFER THIS WEEK
75 Unmade
Parisian Robes,
Superb Qualities and Exquisite Designs,
AT $10.00 $15.00 $17.00 EACH.

The stock of an importer retiring from business. These Robes, which comprise some of the creamiest Novelties of the Parisian Market, were sold regularly this season at from $18.00 to $50.00 each. There are no two alike; no duplicates, and this is a rare opportunity to obtain special dresses of a high grade at nominal prices. The quantity being small, early purchases are advised.

In Art Fancy Goods Dept. (second floor), Special Sale for Today
DOWN PILLOWS,
Size 22x22 inches, Figured Sateen Cover, same as sold at $1.75 each.
AT $1.37 EACH.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
—RETAIL.

The Basement Lace Department offers 3,000 Samples (used by traveling men in selling goods) of Nottingham Lace, Guipure Lace, Madras, etc.—suitable for Window Draperies, for Vestibules, for Transoms, etc.

These Samples are from 1¾ to 2 yards in length—some longer—and we offer them at 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c each.

They represent Curtains worth from $2.50 to $10.00 per pair.

IN OLD AGE

"I am now sixty-nine years old, and have tried several remedies, but none had any effect until I used Paine's Celery Compound. I feel entirely different for the short time I have used it. I can walk nearly straight, sleep sound and well, and feel as though there was new life and energy coming into my whole system." H. MYLIUS, Cleveland, Tenn.

Paine's Celery Compound

Strengthens and builds up the old, and cures their infirmities. Rheumatism, indigestion and nervousness yield quickly to the curative power of Paine's Celery Compound. $1 per bottle. Six for $5. At druggists. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

FREE BOOK *of directions for using Diamond Dyes. Ask your druggist for it.*

LACTATED FOOD *the best food to use with partial nursing.*

STATE OF INDIANA.

Proposals for $3,905,000—Funding Loan

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the State of Indiana, authorized by Act No. 117 of the General Assembly, approved March 8, 1889, to the amount of $3,905,000, will be received by the undersigned State officials, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 17 Nassau-st., New York City, until the 17th day of June, 1889, at 3 o'clock p. m.

These bonds are authorized for the purpose of paying the School Fund Bonds of the State, which bear interest at 6 per cent and can now be redeemed.

These Funding Bonds will be payable at the Fiscal Agency of the State in the City of New York in twenty years after their date, and will be redeemable at the same place at the pleasure of the State after ten years.

They will be issued in registered form in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100 to suit the purchaser, transferable at said Fiscal Agency without expense to the holders, and will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at said Fiscal Agency without any deduction. Proposals at less than par and accrued interest will not be entertained, and all proposals must be accompanied by certified check to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Indiana equal in amount to 5 per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the award is made. Checks of successful bidders will be applied on account of their purchases, and in case of failure to pay the balance due will be liable to forfeiture.

The bonds will be payable and deliverable at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. within seven days after award, accrued interest being charged the purchasers to their date of payment.

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

Copies of the authorizing act and of the report of the State Auditor may be had upon application to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

BRUCE CARR, Auditor of State.
J. A. LEMCKE, Treasurer of State.
ALVIN P. HOVEY, Governor.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, Ill., May 1st, 1889. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 11 o'clock a. m., central time, Friday, May 31st, 1889, and then opened, for doing the printing required by Quartermaster's Department in this city, during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1889. The U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Printing," and addressed to J. D. BINGHAM, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR TUG AND SCOW—U. S. ENGINEER office, Buffalo, N.Y., May 1, 1889. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 p.m., eastern standard time, June 3d, 1889, for chartering to the United States for use at Erie Harbor, Pa., a tug, scow, and dump scows. Attention is invited to the Acts of Congress approved February 26, 1885, and February 23, 1887, vol. 23, page 332, and vol. 24, page 414, Statutes at Large. Specifications, blank forms of proposals, and all necessary information can be had from Mr. J. C. Quintus, Erie, Pa., or from the undersigned. F. A. MAHAN, Captain of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE—ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, May 20, 1889.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 1 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, June 20, 1889, for furnishing, delivered free on board cars at this arsenal, about 3,384 cubic yards of stone for repairs of the draw pier of the Rock Island bridge. Full information can be had on application to Major JNO. R. McGINNESS, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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The desirable resort for invalids at Kenosha, Wis., on Lake Michigan (established over 30 years), offers special inducements to those needing rest or treatment. Cool summers; no malaria; good bathing. Terms moderate. For circulars address DR. N. A. PENNOYER, Kenosha Water Cure.

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